

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morris Rosner, et al

This note was mailed in a post office station near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. postmarked 9 P.M. March 4, 1932 and informed Colonel Lindbergh in substance that he would have to take the consequences because of the newspaper publicity in the case, and because he had notified the police. A photostatic copy of the note and its envelope are included in the supplement hereto as "Exhibit A-2."

Colonel Lindbergh took the note into the living room and Rosner suddenly appeared and saw Calvin reading the note. According to Mr. Thayer, Rosner "turned very white and was trembling all over." He turned to Colonel Lindbergh and asked him to get a car and some State Troopers because he said he had to go to town. This was arranged and it is understood that Rosner went directly to Dudley Field Malone's office and saw Colonel Breckinridge.

Rosner is said to have taken the second note with him on this trip to New York. The available information does not indicate whether he had an opportunity to reproduce it, although it appears that he was accompanied by one or more members of the New Jersey State Police. The reason why he took it at all is not indicated unless it was to show it to Colonel Breckinridge. The possibilities in this respect will be further developed by this office.

At about midnight, Colonel Breckinridge returned to the Lindbergh home with Rosner, also bringing Salvatore Spitalo, Irving Bitz and Mr. Barto, the last named being a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. A long conference was held and a statement was issued by Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh authorizing Spitalo and Bitz to act. This statement was published in the papers on Sunday, March 6, 1932 reading as follows:

"If the kidnapers of our child are unwilling to deal directly, we fully authorize "Salvy" Spitalo and Irving Bitz to act as our go-betweens. We will also follow any other method suggested by the kidnapers that we can be sure will bring the return of our child."

While Spitalo and Bitz were at the Lindbergh home that night, Orme Madden called Rosner on the telephone. Rosner told him that Spitalo and Bitz were there. Spitalo went to the phone and said a few words to Madden. After Spitalo and Bitz left Rosner, Breckinridge, Colonel Lindbergh and Thayer had a conference in which Rosner stated that Spitalo and Bitz were at the head of a large gang of Italians and Jews who could be put to work at once to comb the underworld for evidence of those involved in the kidnapping.

Rosner and Thayer answered the telephone all that night and on the following morning, March 6, 1932 a telegram was received, reading as follows:

"Communicate with me at once regarding your boy's whereabouts for further particulars telephone Harlem 7-1147

Signed Rev. Berritella"

Then Rosner was shown the telegram he put in a telephone call and spoke to the person who answered and asked him to come right down to Hopewell. About two o'clock in the afternoon a message was received from Berritella who was in Princeton. Rosner and Colonel Brockinridge left in the car to interview him. Upon meeting him they found that he was accompanied by Mary Cirrito who he stated was a medium. The party then proceeded to a room in the Princeton Inn where Berritella conducted a seance with Mary Cirrito as the medium. She stated in substance that the baby was in a house 4 1/2 miles northwest of the Lindbergh house (more than two months later the baby's body was found about four and one-half miles southeast of the Lindbergh house). The medium asked if any message had been received. Although actually the second ransom note had been received, Colonel Brockinridge replied negatively. The medium then stated that Colonel Brockinridge should not remain in Hopewell but should be at his office in New York City at 9 o'clock every morning. On the following day the third ransom note, later mentioned in more detail, was mailed enclosed in an envelope addressed to Col. Brockinridge stating, in part, ".....we know police interfere with your private mail..."

(This note was mailed from New York City).

After concluding the seance, Berritella and Mary Cirrito with Brockinridge and Rosner proceeded to the Princeton Railroad Station. During the conversation there, Berritella stated twice "They bought us round trip tickets to Princeton Junction."

The possible significance of the Berritella and Cirrito incident is obvious and is treated in more detail in the section entitled "Subjects and Suspects." It is mentioned here because it was Rosner who telephoned Berritella and arranged for an appointment after Berritella's telegram was received at Lindbergh's home, and there is, of course, a possibility that Rosner may have had more to do with this contact than appears on the surface.

On the evening of March 6, 1932 Owney Madden called Rosner and Thayer listened in on the other wire. Madden was very angry that Rosner had called Spitale and Bitz to help and said that he could not see that they could do any good. Rosner pacified him slightly and he talked about the case. Madden said he thought the Lindberghs would hear from the kidnapers again on Tuesday although his conversation did not indicate to Thayer that he had the slightest clue as to who the kidnapers were. Madden requested Rosner to call him every hour. At the conclusion of this conversation, Mr. Thayer stated to Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge, John Fogarty and Captain Galvin that had said he thought they would hear from the kidnapers the following Tuesday. According to Mr. Thayer, Rosner became very angry at this and said that Madden had said no such thing and that he should not interpret Madden's language because he could not understand it. Later Rosner took Thayer aside and told him that he must be very careful because he had received word that the kidnapers had someone in collaboration with them in the Lindbergh house and that when Colonel Breckinridge had gone to Princeton they had searched Captain Fogarty's and Galvin's room and discovered evidence which proved that Galvin and Fogarty were in league with the kidnapers.

Captain Galvin has already been introduced in this section. John Fogarty had for some time been employed as a confidential investigator on various matters by Colonel Breckinridge's law firm and was well known to Colonel Breckinridge. Mr. Fogarty died in the summer of 1932. On Monday, March 7th Rosner and Thayer answered the telephone all day with constant calls from freaks and others.

On Tuesday morning, March 8, 1932 the third ransom note (see Exhibit "A-3" in Supplement) was received in an envelope postmarked New York, N. Y. Station D, (134-4th Avenue), 1:00 P.M. March 7, 1932 addressed to Col. Breckinridge, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

This note in substance advised that the kidnapers would not accept any "go-between" appointed by the Lindberghs but would, themselves, arrange for one later. As previously related it also contained the possible significant remark"....we know police interfere with your private mail...." The note also contained instructions for Lindbergh to confirm it's receipt in the New York American.

Mr. James M. Phelan, an office associate of Colonel Breckinridge immediately telephoned Colonel Breckinridge at Hopewell and delivered the note to him at Princeton Junction, N. J. Colonel Breckinridge was accompanied by Rosner, who observed the note and examined the contents. Colonel Breckinridge and Rosner then returned to Hopewell with the ransom note.

Thayer had been following Rosner very closely and suddenly Rosner came to him and told him that he ought to go into a room in the house and dictate a detailed report of what had happened to date. Thayer felt that Rosner's object was to get him out of the way so he could not follow him, and later explained to Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh what he believed Rosner was doing; however, it was agreed that Rosner should stay on.

On the night of March 8th Omoy Madden came to the Lindbergh house and had a long conference with Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Breckinridge and John Fogarty. At the end of the conference several of them expressed to Mr. Thayer that they thought that Madden did know something but that it was all very vague.

On Tuesday, March 8th, 1932, Colonel Breckinridge and Rosner went to New York City and Rosner upon authority of Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh had an advertisement published in the New York American, reading as follows:-

"Letter received at new address. Will follow your instructions. I also received letter mailed to me March 4th and was ready since then. Please hurry on account of mother. Address me to the address you mentioned in your letter. Father."

The New York Daily Mirror on March 9, 1932 published a story that "Al Capone was the direct source of the order carried to New York racket powers that Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz seek appointment as agents between the underworld and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. Al Capone is said to have underwritten all expenses incurred by Spitalo and Bitz including payment to the original kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby of any ransom money they expected to recover."

On March 10, 1932 the New York Daily News revealed that Madden was brought into the case by Morris Rosner, and characterized the latter as "the mysterious investigator with far reaching underworld connections who was stationed in the Lindbergh home."

At about 9:30 P.M. March 10, Dr. John F. Condon telephoned the Lindbergh home and spoke with Mr. Thayer. Dr. Condon informed Mr. Thayer of the letter addressed to him which had apparently come from the kidnapers and bore the same symbol signature. Further details relative to receipt of this letter and Dr. Condon's connection therewith are set out in the section pertaining to him. Rosner returned to the Lindbergh home later that night but was not informed of the call from Dr. Condon or the existence of the latest ransom note. Dr. Condon later arrived at the Lindbergh home and remained over night. On the following day, Friday, March 11, 1932, Condon, under the name of "Dr. Stice" was introduced to Rosner. Rosner later informed Mr. Thayer that due to the seriousness of this case it had been necessary for him to work more or less alone, not confiding in anyone; that shortly after Rosner came into the case, he, Rosner, got in communication with the kidnapers by means of newspapers and the kidnapers replied to him by means of notes 2, 3, and 4. However, for reasons unknown to him, Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh refused to take him into their confidence upon receipt of note 4. That upon the receipt of the 3rd ransom note which called for an advertisement in the New York American, Colonel Breckinridge directed Rosner to insert the advertisement in his own way; that upon receipt of the 4th ransom note, since they had not taken Rosner into their confidence, they attempted to publish the advertisement called for by themselves; that Colonel Breckinridge sent his secretary, Miss Latimer, to the New York American and the New York American refused to publish it unless the identity of the person inserting it was revealed; that as a result Colonel Breckinridge had to call Victor Watson and acknowledge it as his, and when Miss Latimer went back with it, she was forced to sign it. That upon Colonel Breckinridge's acknowledgment it became news and the fact of the insertion by Colonel Breckinridge was published in the news columns of the American and other papers; that the kidnapers becoming aware of this were furious, almost indefinitely postponing everything and threatened to kill the child. That he, Rosner, by working very hard, was able to explain everything and believed that negotiations would continue and that the child would be delivered within the next twenty-four hours or so.

Rosner further explained to Thayer that the 4th ransom note had come through a "Dr. Stacey" connected with Fordham University, and he asked Thayer to obtain the doctor's true name and his address. He stated that he had confronted Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh with the fact that serious consequences had almost resulted from their failure to show him the 4th letter and he said that when they found he knew about it they were astonished; that he must be the one who was in communication with the kidnapers; that he nevertheless believed that they were attempting to get back the child without his knowledge.

On the morning of March 12th, Rosner, Spitalo and Bitz conferred with Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh for several hours. After this conference at which Mr. Thayer was not present, Spitalo, Bitz and Rosner inquired of Thayer as to what favor he could procure from the government for Al Capone if he should bring about the return of the child. They did not say that Capone had the child or know of its whereabouts, but stated that his power was so great, he would shortly find it, if he once started to put his forces into action; that he would also upon finding the child furnish the necessary ransom money; in return, however, he would demand a favor with reference to the 11 year sentence which had then been imposed upon him. Thayer stated that the only possible favors in this connection could be (1) a pardon; (2) a commutation of sentence or parole. The pardon, they suggested, could be in the form of granting his appeal which Thayer pointed out would not be possible because it would simply result in a new trial. Thayer informed them that he was not at all sure of his success in this line but before trying he would have to consult Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh. Rosner replied that Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh had already been consulted and had refused to permit anything to be done in this respect; but that they, Thayer and Rosner, must work independently as to this. Spitalo and Bitz thereupon stated that Thayer would have to try. Thayer agreed to make an attempt but said he could not commit himself. Rosner explained that he was getting Spitalo and Bitz to approach Al Capone in this connection, as his ace in the hole, if the kidnapers refused to continue negotiations as a result of the mistake caused by Colonel Breckinridge's refusal to take Rosner into his confidence in regard to the 4th ransom letter.

On March 12, 1932 the New York Daily News published an announcement made by Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, in a general statement made in response to a question concerning Salvatore Spitalo, Al Capone and other underworld leaders as follows:

"The Police have not issued any request for the assistance of any of the characters mentioned. In the honest desire, however, to accomplish the return of the baby the police will welcome information of any kind leading to its recovery regardless of the source."

"The identity of all people disclosing information leading to the recovery of the baby, whether the information be valuable or not, will be treated with confidence....."

"This confidence is guaranteed in this circular and we will adhere strictly to it."

In the same issue of the Daily News was published a report that Spitalo and Bitz were about to start for Detroit on a "hot tip"; that their attorney, Abraham Kossolman scoffed at the idea of the trip. However, that Isiah Lebovo, another New York lawyer, who said he "represented Spitalo and Bitz declared at Clare, Michigan, that he expected the two emissaries would join him soon."

On March 12th Colonel Breckinridge went to town with Dr. Condon, and Rosner went to town by himself. Mr. Thayer stayed on the telephone at the Lindbergh home all day.

During the day, Joseph Fishman, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, telephoned. Rosner called later and Thayer told him about Mr. Fishman's call. Later that afternoon Fishman appeared at Hopewell with Rosner and Ownoy Madden and a man who claimed to have some information but who proved to be a "fake." Rosner and the others went back to town that day.

At about 4 P.M. on Saturday afternoon, a representative of the United Press telephoned the Lindbergh home and informed Mr. Thayer that the Associated Press was printing the fact that Morris Rosner had made a statement that he had definite knowledge that the baby was safe and well, and would be returned to his parents in a few days. Mr. Thayer stated that in view of the agreement existing between Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Brockinridge, and the press, that no statements of any kind or information would be given out except through the office of Governor Moore of New Jersey at Trenton, this report placed Colonel Lindbergh in an extremely embarrassing position. The Press insisted that the A. P. reporter who obtained the interview with Rosner was to be relied upon, and that by reason of the statement the agreement had been violated. Colonel Lindbergh replied that no statement by anyone, except through Trenton, had been permitted or authorized by him, and that no statement except through those channels was authentic.

However, Rosner's statement was given wide publicity in the press.

Rosner's explanation of his alleged statement was that the Associated Press reporter gained admission to his apartment under subterfuge and at the conclusion of a conversation, asked Rosner, "Do you think the baby is still alive?" and that he, Rosner, was shocked at the question and said, "Of course; we have always hoped that the baby was alive and well."

Later, Colonel Schwarzkopf examined the reporter of the Associated Press who had interviewed Rosner, and this reporter stated positively that he had taken down word for word the remarks that Rosner had made. Early on Sunday morning, March 13th, Rosner in a long discussion with Thayer admitted that Owney Madden, Spitalo and Bitz had failed to date to locate who had the child but said they might yet succeed.

Later, on the same day, Thayer and Colonel Lindbergh reviewed the entire situation relative to Rosner, Spitalo and Bitz. Rosner was then called into the conference and repeated in substance what he had told Thayer but denied that he had admitted that Spitalo, Bitz and Madden had failed to locate who had the child, stating that he had simply said they had never told him so, but that they might have contact and yet deny it. It was concluded that although the gangs had not been successful in locating the child, Rosner had, by dropping a word here and there, left the impression that they were in contact in order to leave the way open to claim the credit even if the child were returned through channels other than the underworld. It was brought out that Rosner had told Colonel Breckinridge from the start that if an organized gang had the child, the underworld would produce it and no ransom would be paid but if the child was not held by the underworld, this could be found out and at least many possibilities would be eliminated.

On March 14th the New York Mirror published a story that the Lindbergh baby was held by the Purple Gang, and that negotiations were being continued by Spitalo and Bitz. On March 15th the Mirror reported that the underworld conference was called by Spitalo and Bitz to which emissaries of the Purple Gang of Detroit had been summoned. On March 17th the Mirror published a story that Morris Rosner "man of super mystery in the shadowy group which includes Spitalo and Bitz was definitely informed at Hopewell, N. J. by a spokesman for Lindbergh that he could consider his official relations with the search for the Lindbergh baby at an end."

Subsequently, according to Mr. Thayer, Rosner spent his entire time in town. Mr. Thayer communicated very rarely with him and saw very little of him except on one occasion which was about March 20, 1932. On or about that date Thayer accompanied Rosner at the latter's request to Newark, N. J. and contacted a woman who gave her name as "Elsie." This woman had previously informed Dudley Field Malone, Police Commissioner Mulrooney and the New Jersey State Police that she had been engaged, under suspicious circumstances as governess for a child which turned out to be the "Lindbergh baby." Allegedly, the child was kept in an old house with boarded up windows on Long Island near Corona, but "Elsie" refused to give the exact location of the house or lead any one to it. She accompanied Rosner and Thayer to the latter's home at 124 East 64th Street, New York City, where she was interviewed by Rosner alone. Later Rosner informed Thayer that Elsie admitted her previous stories were untrue in certain parts, and that she herself was in on the kidnaping. That he, Rosner, then offered her \$20,000 to return the child but she said all she wanted was a ticket in her pocket that would take her three thousand miles away and then she would show where the house was. Rosner informed Thayer that he was certain she was a fake. However, on the following morning, Colonel Breckinridge told Thayer that Rosner had informed him in this connection that Elsie had asked for \$20,000 and said for this sum she would return the baby, but that "Rosner had refused on the ground that the Lindberghs would not double cross the others." That Elsie replied that she was satisfied, and had only suggested it to test the Lindberghs as to whether they would double cross.

On March 23, 1932 the newspapers announced that Owney Madden was reported to have made several visits to the Lindbergh estate. On this same day, the New York Times published a story that H. Wallace Caldwell, former President of the Chicago Board of Education, reputed to be interested in the possibility of enlisting Al Capone's aid in the search, attempted to contact Spitalo and Bitz. Also, that Morris Rosner had not been seen in Hopewell the last few days.

According to the New York Daily News of April 17, 1932, Spitalo made the statement that he believed the real kidnapers received the \$50,000 ransom payment and were only waiting for the publicity to die down before returning the child.

On May 13, 1932 after the baby's body was found, Rosner announced publicly, in the New York Journal, that he still believed the kidnaping was the work of a professional gang.

On May 24, 1932 according to the New York Daily News, Morris Rosner testified before the Bronx County Grand Jury which investigated the payment of the \$50,000 ransom. The files of this office contain no information as to Rosner's testimony at that time.

The New York newspapers of January 23 and January 24, 1934, published items indicating that Morris Rosner's wife, Mrs. Ethel Rosner, is suing him for divorce before Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente and that she alleged through her attorney, Irving Lifschitz, that Rosner received a ten thousand dollar retainer and twenty five hundred dollars expenses from Colonel Lindbergh in the kidnaping case and that he owned \$75,000 in Long Beach real estate and has plenty of money in safety deposit vaults. Rosner's attorney, Jacob Sobell, admitted the \$2500 payment but denied the other allegations. During this proceeding Rosner testified that he was ill and penniless.

In December, 1933 Irving Bitz forfeited \$2500 bail posted in New York City by failing to appear for trial on a Sullivan Law charge (possession firearms). Bitz finally surrendered and was again indicted for jumping his bail and on the new charge was released from the Tombs January 8, 1934 in \$30,000.00 bail.

With reference to the surrender of \$2,980 in gold certificates (which were part of the \$50,000 ransom payment at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, on 5/1/33 by a person who signed the name "J. J. Faulkner, 537 West 149th Street" it is noted that one Rose Rosner, formerly resided at 546 West 149th Street, and moved from that address to 530 West 144th Street on 5/17/30. No information is available in the files of this office as to whether this Rose Rosner is related to Morris Rosner.

Specimens of the handwriting of Morris Rosner were obtained and submitted to the Division laboratory for comparison with the Lindbergh ransom letters. On December 26, 1933 the laboratory reported as follows:

"There are similarities between the writing of Rosner and the extortion letters, but there are more distinctive differences such as in the small "c". For instance, Rosner writes a hand which is far superior to the extortion letters and it is not believed that if he disguised his handwriting it would appear like those letters."

DR. JOHN F. CONDON ("Jafsie")

It was a relatively obscure story in the Home News, Bronx and Manhattan, N.Y. on March 8, 1932 that brought the name Dr. John F. Condon ("Jafsie") into the case. In the article which appeared in the edition of that paper on the above date, Dr. Condon offered himself as a "go-between" in possible negotiations for the return of the Lindbergh child. He made the offer through the columns of the Bronx Home News, as it is generally referred to, and even pledged himself to add one thousand dollars which he had saved from his salary to the suggested ransom of \$50,000 which had been demanded of Colonel Lindbergh in the note left in the child's nursery by the departing kidnapers. His motive in utilizing the Home News as the medium for his offer was stated by him to have been the friendship which he has entertained over a period of many years for those concerned with its publication.

The Home News, a publication having a daily circulation of approximately 150,000 copies through the Bronx and Manhattan, N.Y., on March 8, 1932 printed the following story that established contact in this case under the caption:

"DR. JOHN F. CONDON OFFERS TO ADD ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF HIS SAVINGS RANSOM LINDBERGH CHILD."

"An offer to act as 'go-between' in negotiations for the return of 20-months old Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. with the promise of absolute secrecy as to the identity of the kidnapers and an additional \$1,000 to any ransom which may be arranged by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, was made today by Dr. John F. Condon, 2974 Decatur Ave., near 201st St., educator, author and lecturer.

The added ransom represents the major portion of Dr. Condon's savings, yet he asserted that he is willing to part with it in order to restore the child to his anguished parents.

In his appeal to the abductors, Dr. Condon said, "I offer all that I can scrape together so that a loving mother may again have her child and that Colonel Lindbergh may know that the American people are grateful for the honor that he bestowed upon them by his pluck and daring.

N.Y. File 62-3657 - Dr. John F. Condon

Let the kidnapers know that no testimony of mine or information coming from me will be used against them.

I offer \$1,000 which I have saved from my salary as additional to the suggested ransom of \$50,000 which is said to have been demanded of Colonel Lindbergh.

I stand ready at my own expense to go anywhere, alone, to give the kidnaper the extra money and promise never to utter his name to any person.

If this is not agreeable then I ask the kidnapers to go to any Catholic priest and return the child unharmed, with the knowledge that any priest must hold inviolate any statement which may be made by the kidnapers.'

Dr. Condon is one of the best known educators of the Bronx. He retired in 1930 after serving for 46 years as a school teacher and principal and since then has devoted much of his time to giving lectures at Fordham University. In offering to act as 'go-between' for the return of the Lindbergh baby, Dr. Condon said that he was doing so on his own initiative and would be responsible to no person for information which he might obtain from the abductors."

Condon's associates in this enterprise were few in number. They included no member of any police force, nor any of the professional investigators. They were Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, Colonel Henry Breckinridge, and Al Reich, a former Metropolitan New York star heavyweight prize fighter and confidante of Dr. Condon, and to a lesser extent Milton Gaglio and Max Rosenhain, as will be shown.

Dr. John F. Condon presently resides with his wife, Myra, in a modest dwelling located at 2974 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. He has resided in the Bronx all his life and at that particular address for the past fourteen years. In his immediate family there are three children, namely, a daughter Myra, and two sons Lawrence and John, all of whom are married and reside in their own respective homes. The daughter Myra, a former school

teacher, within the past several years married a young architect named Ralph Hacker, of alleged German extraction, who came to New York from northern Montana. Hacker and his wife, Myra, presently reside in what is reputed to be their own home at West Englewood, N. J., while Hacker's place of business is situated at Fort Lee, N. J. a few miles north. Lawrence and John Condon, both of whom are lawyers, practice their respective professions at and reside within the confines of New York City. Dr. Condon has a brother, Joseph F. Condon, a practicing lawyer in the Bronx, N.Y., and it is understood that he has a sister who is reputedly Mother Superior of a Catholic educational institution known as New Rochelle College at New Rochelle, N. Y. Practically all members of the Condon family have devoted their lives to the field of education, and it is stated that Mrs. John F. Condon during her younger days was a teacher in the New York City Public Schools.

The Condon family has always enjoyed in the Bronx, the reputation of being respectable, home loving and substantial citizens. None of their number as far as known has been involved in a matter of a criminal nature. While rumors which have reached the New York City Police Department have had it that Dr. Condon himself during his past life has been involved in shady real estate transactions in the Bronx and City Island, N.Y. and that on August 14, 1888 he misappropriated a purse containing \$300 belonging to a passenger on board a boat sailing between New York and Vancouver, B.C., nothing tangible has been developed to date upon which to predicate the statement that Dr. Condon has or has had criminal tendencies.

Inquiry concerning Al Reich, who has been popularly characterized in this case as "Condon's bodyguard", has failed to find him involved in any criminal enterprise. Lizzie Hartigan, the Hungarian maid stated by Mrs. John F. Condon to have been employed at the Condon house on Decatur Avenue for the past nine years off and on, is not known at this writing to be other than an honest individual. She is a person in whom Mrs. Condon has always reposed implicit faith.

While Dr. John F. Condon is by no means a wealthy man, he frequently discusses his many real estate holdings in the Bronx, City Island and Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and speaks of such holdings as "frozen assets." At various intervals during the summer months with his wife and friends he occupies one of his small houses adjacent to the water at City Island and there makes use of his small boat, the description of which is presently unknown. With further regard to his real estate ventures, it is believed

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

that at one time Condon engaged in real estate transactions in the State of New Jersey, although at this writing nothing is known by this office of the details concerning them. It is also his statement that in the past several years he has engaged with Al Reich in a joint real estate venture at City Island, N. Y., the result of which netted both a small profit.

The fact that Dr. John F. Condon was selected by the alleged kidnapers to act as their intermediary, furnished the basis of directing some degree of suspicion toward him. Subsequent to the discovery of the Lindbergh baby's body near Hopewell, N.J., May 12, 1932; Condon visited the New Jersey State Police Barracks at Alpine, N. J. and there explained his activities in a statement made by him to Inspector Harry Walsh of the Jersey City Police Department, and Lieutenant Arthur Keaton of the New Jersey State Police. This statement is on file with the New Jersey State Police at Trenton, N. J. Al Reich was likewise interviewed by Lieutenant Arthur Keaton and various members of the New Jersey State Police, and his statement is on file with the New Jersey State Police at Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Condon for an approximate period of twenty-five years occupied the position of principal of various New York City Public Schools in the Bronx. Lieutenant Arthur Keaton, New Jersey State Police, and Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, during the course of their investigation of this case called upon the Superintendent of Schools at New York City and obtained his permission to secure a list of the names of boys who had attended the schools of which Dr. Condon was principal. Pursuant thereto a card index of fifty thousand pupils who had attended these schools, was turned over to Special Agent Wilson and Lieutenant Keaton. It was the thought then as well as a suspicion that one of the kidnapers in this case may have known Dr. Condon personally and possibly may have attended his school, in view of which it was considered advisable to check the list of former students of these schools in search of criminal records relating to any of their number. Consequently this list was furnished to, and checked by the Identification Unit of this Division, the Identification Bureau of New York City Police Department, and Identification Bureau of the New Jersey State Police, and it was found that some of the boys did have criminal records. The Division has been requested to furnish the New York Office with their names, photographs and criminal records. Where available, the pictures of the students were submitted to Dr. Condon by the New Jersey State Police, for possible identification. Condon failed to identify any of these pictures as the man who called himself "John", and to whom he paid the ransom money.

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

It is stated that since the inception of this case, Dr. Condon has tentatively identified the photographs of at least six men as a likeness of the man to whom he paid the ransom money. However, investigation by the New Jersey State Police and New York City Police Department developed that none of these six men had anything whatsoever to do with the crime. Information as to the names of these men is not presently available but will be obtained.

Subsequent to his retirement from the New York Public School System in 1930, Dr. Condon became identified with Fordham University at New York, as a lecturer on the institution's courses of "Inter-relation of principles and methods in Elementary Education" and "Drafting and Manual Work applied to elementary subjects". His work with the university continued from about the middle of 1930 until the latter part of March or the beginning of April 1932, when the name of "Jafsic" of the newspaper advertisements was revealed as Dr. John F. Condon. Within a short time after that discovery, Dr. Condon severed his connection with the university. He gave as his reason therefor that his connection with this case, since it was interpreted by many in the light of unfavorable publicity for the university, furnished the basis upon which the authorities of Fordham predicated their request that Condon resign.

Dr. Condon's work with Fordham University was somewhat restricted in that it consisted of only two lectures a week on subjects, which as previously mentioned, were identified with elementary education. While Dr. Condon even today seems to retain the urge for recognized prominence, it is interesting to note that the Registrar of the Fordham University Graduate School with which Condon was connected on March 21, 1932, expressed his opinion to an Agent of this Division to the effect that "Professor Condon might possibly be inclined to seek publicity if given an opportunity and that he possessed a like inclination to identify himself with civic movements, concerning himself with the social and athletic activities of young men and boys." He is known to have been an ardent devotee of their participation in the game of baseball and attempted to organize a baseball team among some of the younger students at that branch of the university maintained at the Woolworth Building in lower Manhattan. This branch of the university takes no direct part in the athletics of the school itself, the same being confined to undergraduate students at the main buildings of Fordham University at East Fordham Road and Third Avenue, in the Bronx, New York City.

It was also the knowledge of the Registrar of Fordham University

Graduate School that prior to March 8, 1932 Professor Condon's name had been identified with the "Bronx Home News" either directly or as a contributor of special articles to this paper. In a telephone conversation held by the Registrar above mentioned with Professor Condon, about March 14, 1932, the latter stated in substance: "You will be interested in knowing <sup>that</sup> perhaps that I have taken a personal interest in this Lindbergh case and I am personally offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the safe return of the Lindbergh baby." The Registrar at the time was inclined to doubt the effectiveness of any effort which Professor Condon might put forth in this regard, due principally to his advanced age and the further fact that his particular training had not exactly fitted him for participation in efforts among individuals who would more properly come under the notice of the Police Department.

Dr. Condon was reported to have formerly served as the coach or assistant coach of the prisoners' baseball teams at Sing Sing Prison. Information as to the period and duration of this activity is not presently available but will be obtained. Aside from this, there is nothing in his known history which would indicate the possibility that professional criminals would select him as their intermediary.

His standing and popularity are principally local and confined to his bailiwick, Bronx County, where he is known as an altruistic and honorable educator, having a great interest in children, and as a devotee of sports, amateur as well as professional. On the other hand he also has the reputation of being somewhat of an eccentric, some persons even going so far as to state that he is a "nut".

Dr. Condon has stated repeatedly that on each night of the school year he made it a practice to remain at his home devoting certain time to his studies in preparation for the classes that would come on the day following. After finishing this work on each of these nights, Condon states that he was in the habit of taking a walk, stopping on the way at restaurants in the neighborhood and there partaking of a small repast

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon.

a cup of coffee or the like. Condon explains that the restaurant most frequented by him on these occasions was that operated by Max Rosenhain located at 3469 Grand Concourse near Fordham Road, in the Bronx, New York City, but that he also sometimes would drop in Bickford's Restaurant located at East Fordham Road near Webster Avenue. As is the custom in any neighborhood, explains Condon, there is a certain group of individuals who hang out at Rosenhain's and Bickford's restaurants, which is quite similar to any group which frequently hangs out at the neighborhood poolroom and is popularly characterized as the "Poolroom Crowd". It was in such an atmosphere, states Condon, on the night of March 7, 1932 that he found the inducement to offer his services as an intermediary in connection with this case. While at Max Rosenhain's restaurant, about 10: or 11: o'clock on this night, Condon states that several individuals, whose names or identities he does not now recall, were discussing the Lindbergh kidnaping case in general terms, arriving apparently at the conclusion that this country was a terrible place in which to live and that the Lindbergh kidnaping case would probably never have happened in any country other than the United States. Condon states that after listening to these individuals criticize the country he gave them a lecture on patriotism and proceeded to his home sometime near midnight of March 7th and there sat down by himself writing an open letter to the Bronx Home News, in which he offered himself as a "go-between" in this case and further offering a reward of \$1,000 in addition to the \$50,000 which was suggested as the ransom demanded by the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, as previously mentioned.

Since the time of the above explained incident, Dr. Condon pursued an active interest in connection with the negotiations that were to follow. His explanations, of which there are many, are now a matter of record. On May 14, 1932, he appeared at the Bronx County District Attorney's office and there made a statement concerning his connection with this case in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Edward F. Breslin, Inspector Henry Buckman, Acting Lieutenant James A. Dinan and Detective Charles G. Winterhalter, New York City Police Department, and Thomas J. Riordan, court stenographer. On May 20, 1932, Condon appeared before the Bronx County Grand Jury and on that date gave further testimony concerning his connection with and participation in this case.

Since that date he has been consulted on numerous occasions by the New Jersey State Police, particularly, the New York City Police Department as well as this Division. At the Bronx County District Attorney's office

Condon explains his entry into this case in substance as follows:

While in Max Rosenhain's restaurant on the night of March 7, 1932, he heard many people, most of whom had decided foreign accents, state that such an outrage as the Lindbergh kidnaping case would not occur in any other country in the world. His American spirit was then aroused. He was urged forward by the distress of the Lindbergh family, Colonel Lindbergh being one of the greatest patriots of all times. His patriotic spirit as an American urged him on and greater than that was his hope that he might have the joy of seeing the baby back in its mother's arms and the baby's arms around its mother's neck and have her enjoy those moments of maternal bliss. Condon began to plan as to how he should proceed to do something himself as it might be a rebuke to those who were talking about our country and the individuals who would not do anything to help the Lone Eagle. Condon then conceived the idea of writing an article to the Bronx Home News offering \$1,000 to the one who would be instrumental in carrying out that idea of restoring the baby to its mother's arms. He took \$1,000 because it was all he had available at the time. All this, of course, on Condon's part was done without first consulting the Lindbergh family.

It will be noted that Dr. Condon in his above remarks, stated that it was in Max Rosenhain's restaurant on the night of March 7, 1932 when he heard a number of individuals remark that such an outrage could not occur in any country other than the United States. Since the time of that statement, Condon has frequently stated that he was "in Bickford's restaurant on East Fordham Road and Decatur Avenue in the Bronx" when he heard such individuals make the remarks which he attributes to them.

Although Condon's statements concerning the place in which he was allegedly present on the night of March 7, 1932 when he heard the country being "run down" are, to a slight extent in contradiction, it is believed that he was in Max Rosenhain's restaurant rather than Bickford's restaurant, for the reason that he was known to have patronized Rosenhain's quite regularly in the course of his nightly strolls.

Dr. Condon is an extremely difficult person to interview, especially when the topic of conversation relates to this case. He gives the impression,

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

presently, at least of being somewhat of an eccentric individual and seems careful to avoid a discussion relating to what he terms the "delicate" angle of this case. A reading of his statement made in the Bronx County District Attorney's office on May 24, 1932, and of his testimony before the Bronx County Grand Jury at New York City on May 20, 1932, readily indicates that his explanations of his activities in the course of the ransom negotiations are rather incoherent. For this reason and to render it possible for the various field offices to have a clear picture of what activity Condon performed in this case subsequent to the publication in the Bronx Home News at New York City on March 8, 1932 of his "go-between" offer, the following narrative is set forth; this narrative is based principally upon Condon's testimony and statements at various intervals, corroborated in some instances, by physical evidences and in addition by statements of other individuals believed qualified to testify relative thereto.

Before returning to Dr. Condon's entry in the case, it is believed desirable to briefly summarize the material events prior thereto.

As related earlier in this report, the first ransom note in the case was found in the baby's nursery on the second floor of the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell, N.J., at about 10:45 o'clock on the night of March 1, 1932, shortly after it was discovered that the baby had been kidnaped. In compliance with the demand of the kidnapers in that note for a \$50,000 ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, on March 2, 1932, publicly announced their willingness to pay over that sum. During the course of the next few days further word was awaited from the kidnapers, but to no avail. In the meantime, however, numerous inquiries were made in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere concerning possible suspects in the case, while law enforcement officials conferred at Hopewell in addition to various other points throughout the country with special reference to the case. The newspapers generally throughout the nation continued their wide publicity unabated.

On March 5, 1932, the second ransom note in this case was delivered. It was received by Colonel Lindbergh at Hopewell, N.J. in an envelope postmarked Brooklyn, N.Y. 9: P.M. March 4, 1932, and had been mailed at the United States Post Office Station near Borough Hall in Brooklyn. The contents of this note in substance increased the amount of ransom from \$50,000 to \$70,000 and informed Colonel Lindbergh that

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

would have to take the consequences because of the newspaper publicity concerning the case and because he notified the police.

Nothing further was heard from the kidnapers and no additional communication received from them until March 8, 1932. On this date the third ransom note was delivered. It was addressed to Colonel Henry Breckinridge, 25 Broadway, New York City, and received there by attorney, James M. Phelan, an associate in this law office. As Colonel Breckinridge was at the particular time in Hopewell, N.J., attorney James M. Phelan communicated with him by phone, and by the first train from New York thereafter, Mr. Phelan proceeded to Princeton Junction, N.J. where he was met by Colonel Breckinridge and to him delivered the third ransom note. As has been shown Rosner, who accompanied Colonel Breckinridge to Princeton Junction on this occasion, observed the third ransom note and examined its contents. The third ransom note was postmarked New York City, Station "D", (132 Fourth Avenue), 1:00 P.M. March 7, 1932, and in substance, advised that the kidnapers would not accept any "go-between" appointed by the Lindberghs, and that they (the kidnapers) would arrange this later. Lindbergh was instructed in this ransom note, to insert a short notice in the New York American concerning the receipt of this letter. Subsequent thereto, the following advertisement was inserted in the New York American of March 8, 1932, by Colonel Lindbergh, through Colonel Breckinridge:

"Letter received at new address. Will follow your instructions. I also received letter mailed to me March 4 and was ready since then. Please hurry on account of mother. Address me to the address you mentioned in your letter. Father."

This advertisement was repeated in the same paper by Colonel Lindbergh on the day following.

Within twenty-four hours subsequent to the publication of Condon's "go-between offer" in the Bronx Home News on March 8, 1932, he received a reply from the alleged kidnapers. At 12: o'clock noon on March 9, 1932 a letter

postmarked New York, N.Y., Station "T" (165th Street and 3rd Avenue, Bronx, near Dr. Condon's home), March 9, 1932, and addressed to Dr. John Condon, 2974 Decatur Ave., New York City, was received by Condon, at his home. This communication was the fourth ransom note received in the Lindbergh case although it was the first letter received by Condon. It indicated that the kidnapers would accept Condon as their "go-between" and instructed him to place an advertisement in the New York American. Enclosed in Condon's letter was also a letter in a separate envelope intended for Colonel Lindbergh advising the Colonel that Dr. Condon was authorized to act as the kidnapers' "go between". Condon was instructed in this communication to tell no one about this message and the kidnapers in substance threatened to cancel everything in the event the press or the police was notified. The letter further instructed that after Condon had received "the money" from Lindbergh he was to put the following three words in the New York American "Money is ready", and Condon was further advised that he would receive additional instructions subsequent to the publication of this advertisement and further informed that he should not be afraid since the kidnapers were not out for the \$1,000 which he had offered as a reward.

In the enclosure with Condon's letter for Colonel Lindbergh in which the Colonel was advised that Condon was authorized to act as "go-between", it was stated by the kidnapers that the \$70,000 ransom demanded was to be placed in a packet, the size of which was designated as 6" by 7" by 14".

Upon Condon's receipt of the above letter through the mails and after his opening and examining same during which he noted the peculiar symbol signature inscribed on the communication, he states that at first he thought that this message was more or less of a "crank" letter and for a moment or so dismissed it from his mind. Later in the evening, however, he decided to take a walk in the vicinity of his home as was his usual practice to get a cup of coffee. The thought then occurred to him that he would show this letter to one or two of his friends and thereby determine just what they thought about it. On that evening, Condon did take his walk for his usual cup of coffee and adjourned for the purpose to Max Rosenhain's restaurant on Grand Concourse near Fordham Road in the Bronx, New York City. There he met two of his friends, Milton Gaglio and Max Rosenhain, the proprietor of the restaurant, and to them he spoke

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

freely concerning the message which he had received. To each of these individuals, Condon exhibited the letter and they examined it carefully. Considerable discussion followed, the net result of which convinced Condon that he "ought to call" Colonel Lindbergh. Thereupon, from the telephone in Rosenhain's restaurant, Condon called Colonel Lindbergh's estate at Hopewell, N.J., was connected with somebody at the Hopewell, N. J. estate, whose name Condon did not then know, but he has since learned was Robert Thayer. Mr. Thayer is a lawyer, very friendly with Colonel Lindbergh and has been for the past several years, an associate of Colonel William J. Donovan, Broad Street, New York City. During the course of Condon's conversation with Thayer which took place about midnight, March 9, 1932, Condon described the message which he had received and gave a brief outline of the symbol inscribed thereon. Mr. Thayer, after hearing the above, requested Condon to come to Hopewell immediately, bringing the above mentioned communication with him. After finishing this telephone conversation, Condon went back to his table in Rosenhain's restaurant and in the course of a moment or so Gaglio and Rosenhain came over and sat down at his table with him. Gaglio then remarked, "I have a nice car and I will be glad to drive you over." Condon replied, "I don't think I ought to go down", but finally, however, both Gaglio and Rosenhain persuaded him to make the trip. Condon then advised Gaglio that he was willing to have him drive down to Hopewell and for his services in connection with the trip Condon would pay him; although Condon states he did not then know the location of the Lindbergh estate. About midnight, March 9, 1932, in company with Gaglio and Max Rosenhain, in Gaglio's car, Condon started off from Rosenhain's restaurant enroute to Hopewell, N.J. taking with him the message received by him through the mails on March 9th bearing the peculiar symbol signature. Early in the morning of March 10, 1932 while enroute to Hopewell, Condon, Gaglio and Rosenhain stopped at the Baltimore Lunch in Princeton, N.J. for a cup of coffee. After leaving the lunch room Condon talked with a policeman in uniform whose name he believed to be Murray, who directed him over the road leading from Princeton to Colonel Lindbergh's estate. Before leaving Princeton, however, Condon called Hopewell from a telephone in the Baltimore Lunch talking in this instance with Colonel Henry Breckinridge, who was then at the Lindbergh estate. Condon continued his journey in company with Gaglio and Rosenhain in the direction of Hopewell when he was met a short while later by Colonel Breckinridge who had come down the road for some distance to meet Condon. Upon Condon's arrival at the Lindbergh home which was about 3: A.M., March 10, 1932, Condon immediately explained to Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel

Breckinridge that Rosenhain and Caglio, who were waiting outside, were respectively, a proprietor of a restaurant in the Bronx and a clothier in the same vicinity. Upon Condon's entering the Lindbergh residence he went first to Lindbergh's room and there he discussed his experiences in this case up to that time with both Lindbergh and Breckinridge. Thereafter, Colonel Lindbergh took out one of the ransom letters which he had previously received and compared it with the missive received in the mails by Condon. These letters compared, were superimposed one upon the other, and it was observed that the holes which were part of the symbol signature coincided, and for this reason in addition to many others it was the opinion of all concerned then and there that Condon's communication had been received from the persons who had previously written to both Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh. Condon stated that he had interpreted this signature in various ways with the assistance of one of his Italian friends, although he did not give his name.

After some discussion concerning this case among Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Breckinridge and Dr. Condon, the latter was invited to remain in the Lindbergh home over night. It was then suggested that in view of Condon's staying over, in order to conceal his identity, Condon would have to be referred to by some other name. Pursuant to this suggestion, Condon stated that at one time he used to work for a local paper in the Bronx, in the course of which he used the name "J.F.C." which, Condon stated, if pronounced fast--, gave the sound of "Jafsio". Condon further remarked in the same connection that in many instances in the past when it became necessary for him to write and answer many letters he used the name of J. U. Stico, which if carefully observed and spelled out is "Justice". While mention is made of this, it is also stated that Condon in discussing this case with former Special Agent J.J. Manning, has also indicated that in many of his stories and special articles which he has heretofore written for the Bronx newspaper he employed the name P.A. Triot, which if spelled out is "Patriot."

The above name "Jafsio" is the pseudonym which Condon utilized in this case in his newspaper advertisements and concerning which additional comment will be made further in this report.

In the continuation of his conversation at the Lindbergh household on the early morning of March 10, 1932, states Condon, it was at Colonel

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

Lindbergh's suggestion that Condon assumed the pseudonym of "Jafsie" in continuing negotiations with the kidnapers and in placing advertisements in the New York newspapers in an effort to establish contact. Condon remained all night at the Lindbergh home and slept in the improvised bed on the floor in the nursery room from which the Lindbergh baby had been kidnaped. On that night Lindbergh did not exhibit to Dr. Condon any of the clothing similar to that worn by the Lindbergh child prior to its being kidnaped. However, Condon in making examination of the room from which the baby had been taken, measured roughly the distance from the crib to the window and examined it very carefully observing on the outside wall a spot where the ladder had been placed against the building, after which he returned to the baby's empty crib. Condon thereafter knelt down and prayed and took an oath on the baby's crib determining to leave no stone unturned in his effort to locate the child and the kidnapers until "the Lindbergh baby was restored and its arms around its mother's neck." During Condon's further discussion of his experiences in the case with Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge on that night, Condon asked Colonel Lindbergh to pick out a toy that the Lindbergh baby could recognize or say something about. Condon wanted the toy which the Lindbergh baby "loved best". Lindbergh advised Condon then that the baby could say "lion" and liked that toy very much. Lindbergh also told him that the baby had a particular liking for the toy "elephant" and that the child likewise was very fond of the toy "camel." Condon, with Lindbergh's permission took these three mentioned toys and placed them in his pocket. Lindbergh, however, did not give Condon any of the child's garments to compare with what the child wore at the time of its being kidnaped. Condon spoke further with Colonel Lindbergh and asked him whether he might take the two safety pins for use in further negotiations with the alleged kidnapers. These two safety pins fixed the crib blankets around the baby after it had been placed in the crib on the evening of March 1, 1932 by its nurse, Betty Gow. Condon thereafter with Lindbergh's permission took both of these small pins with him.

At about 2: o'clock in the afternoon of March 10, 1932, Condon left the Lindbergh estate accompanied by Colonel Breckinridge, going directly to Breckinridge's law offices at 25 Broadway, New York City. Max Rosenbain and Milton Gaglio had departed Hopewell, N.J. for New York City earlier in the day. Breckinridge remained at his office for a

N.Y. File 62-3057- Dr. John F. Condon

while and Dr. Condon continued from there to his home at 2974 Decatur Ave., Bronx. Condon did not insert the advertisement requested by the alleged kidnapers in the New York papers on that date because it was then too late to include the same in the last edition of the paper.

Shortly after his arrival at his home, Condon received a telephone message from an unknown man advising him that he would receive another message on Saturday night, March 12, 1932.

On March 11, 1932, Condon placed the following advertisement in the New York American and in the Bronx Home News:

"Money is ready. Jafsis."

On March 12, 1932, this advertisement was repeated in the New York American as well as the Bronx Home News. At about 3: P.M. on this day Condon received a telephone message from an unknown man inquiring if he would be home between the hours of 8: o'clock and 10: o'clock on that night. Condon stated that he would. Although the person calling did not furnish sufficient information in his conversation to indicate his possible identity he did advise Condon that he was then calling from Westchester Square, Bronx, New York City, where Condon is known.

At about 8:30 P.M. on the night of March 12th, the fifth ransom note in this case was delivered to Dr. Condon at his home, 2974 Decatur Avenue, by a taxicab driver whose identity was learned to be Joseph Perrone. Shortly prior thereto Perrone had received the message from an unidentified man at the corner of Knox Place and Gun Hill Road, in the Bronx. This communication informed Dr. Condon that he would find another note underneath a stone on the porch of a vacant frankfurter stand, 100 feet from the last subway station, on Jerome Avenue in the Bronx, New York City. Colonel Lindbergh at the time of the receipt of this note was personally present at Dr. Condon's home. Immediately after the receipt of the message which Perrone had delivered, Dr. Condon proceeded to the frankfurter stand on Jerome Avenue, accompanied by Al Reich in the latter's car. Condon went to the stone on the porch of the frankfurter stand and directed and there found another note which instructed him to cross the

street and follow the fence from the cemetery to 233rd Street.

After having examined the note and read its directions, Condon crossed the street from the frankfurter stand to the southwestern entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery and Jerome Avenue, looked around for a moment, and saw no one with the exception of a man who was walking slowly past holding a handkerchief to his face. It is inferred that he was there for the purpose of observing Condon find the note and subsequently follow its directions, and to see that no police were near. Condon stated that the man was wearing a brown fedora hat and a brown overcoat; that the man passed him walking in a southerly direction while he, Condon, walked north on Jerome Avenue on the sidewalk outside of Woodlawn Cemetery. Reich, who remained in the car, has stated that he also saw this man and that he appeared to be an Italian.

Approximately five minutes later, Condon saw a man inside of Woodlawn Cemetery, shake his handkerchief between the iron bars of the fence. Condon called "I see you. It is all right." Then Condon walked over near the cemetery fence at the spot where he believed he had seen the handkerchief. Al Reich did not leave his car during this time but remained in the vehicle while it was parked close by the vacant frankfurter stand on Jerome Avenue near the Woodlawn Cemetery. The time was then about 9:15 or 9:20 on the night of March 12, 1932. Condon continued his walk on Jerome Avenue in the direction of 233rd Street, and approached the northwestern entrance to Woodlawn Cemetery. He looked around for a while but was unable to find anyone in that vicinity. At the expiration of a few minutes he saw a man again waving a handkerchief through the large iron bars of the gate at the northwestern entrance of the Woodlawn Cemetery. This man was then on the inside of the cemetery and had apparently walked up to this point on the inside of the cemetery while Condon was walking up Jerome Avenue. The large gate of the cemetery at 233rd Street and Jerome Avenue was then fastened as it seemed to Condon. Condon went over to the gate and there began a conversation with the man on the inside of the fence who seemed to know Condon, by name or reputation. Condon had been speaking with this unidentified man for only a few minutes when a uniformed cemetery guard made his appearance on the inside of the cemetery about twenty-five feet away. The unknown man talking to Condon, turning around saw this cemetery guard approach and immediately, as Condon describes it, with the agility of an athlete, lifted himself over the eight foot Woodlawn Cemetery gate, and after reaching the outside of the fence, ran in a

northerly direction across 233rd Street into Van Cortlandt Park. The cemetery guard thereupon came over to Condon and said, "What is the matter with that fellow?" To which Condon replied "He was a little frightened, I guess, with an officer near." Condon held no other conversation with the guard, and walked thereafter a short distance down East 233rd Street near Jerome Avenue with the hope of again finding the unknown man to whom he had talked at the cemetery gate.

Up to this point, states Condon, the unknown man with whom he talked at the cemetery gate, held his coat up well over his face with one hand and kept the other, his right hand, in his pocket. Condon, in the course of the next succeeding minutes, saw this man cross East 233rd Street and enter Van Cortlandt Park, and walked in that direction toward him. He called to this unknown man to come back since he was Condon's "guest" and that nobody would touch or harm him. Then, states Condon, this unknown man turned and walked slowly back in the direction of Condon and at the latter's request sat down with Condon on a park bench located a short distance from East 233rd Street across from Woodlawn Cemetery in Van Cortlandt Park. The bench upon which Condon and the unknown man were seated was situated in front of a small building that might properly be termed a tool house. While seated on this bench Condon states that he held his "guest" in conversation for a period of time variously estimated but stated by Condon to be one hour and fifteen or twenty minutes. There was much conversation between Condon and his "guest" at this time, during the course of which the unknown man asked Condon to call him "John" and informed him that he came from Boston. Among "John's" first inquiries of Condon was "Have you got the money?" To this Condon replied "No; I could not bring that up here without some evidence that you had the child." "John" is alleged then to have said that the gang would not stand for any such thing as producing the child or even letting them see the child. Condon then remarked "Well, I could not bring the money up here. I will go and get it if you will take me to the child as hostage." Condon has a vague recollection that these remarks were passed in the conversation which took place at the northwestern entrance to Woodlawn Cemetery prior to the appearance of the cemetery guard as well as on the park bench in front of the tool house in Van Cortlandt Park. Condon stated that while seated with "John" in Van Cortlandt Park he spoke with him in very friendly terms; assured him that he was unarmed and that

Al Reich who was then parked in a car near the frankfurter stand on Jerome Avenue near the southwestern entrance to Woodlawn Cemetery, was a friend of Condon's, whom he had brought with him for the reason that Condon himself could not drive a car. Condon assured "John" that Reich was all right and there was no occasion to have any fear. "John" then is alleged to have told Condon that there were five people involved in this case, three men and two women, and that the extra money demanded as ransom was for an additional woman who had to be called to take care of the baby; that previously one woman had been engaged, taking care of the baby, with the assurance that she would not have to remain more than one week, further that she did however, become discontented and restless which required another woman to be engaged and that these two women each spent twelve hours of the day looking after the child. "John" further advised Condon that he was to receive only \$10,000 and that each of the women would receive \$10,000; that No. 1 and No. 2, who were men were to receive \$20,000. apiece. "John" stated that No. 2 knew Dr. Condon and in the discussion that followed, Condon stated that he argued with "John" on the injustice of raising the ransom from \$50,000 to \$70,000. "John" further advised Condon that "Red" Johnson had nothing to do with the case nor did the unnamed woman mentioned in the press in connection with "Red" Johnson have anything to do with it. In the course of the conversation that followed, Condon informed "John" that he had visited the vicinity of Boston and that he had made a trip up to Newport on the Enterprise and that everybody in that vicinity, in Condon's opinion, was of Scandinavian extraction. On this meeting of Condon's with "John", the latter was clad in a regular spring overcoat, light in fabric and dark in color. "John" put his right hand in his pocket and used his left hand in holding his collar close up to and around his face. In one instance during the conversation Condon says that he commanded, "Take that collar down and be a man. You needn't be afraid of me." Complying with this, Condon explains, that "John" immediately brought down his collar from his face and coughed, in the course of which Condon caught a glimpse of him just for a moment. It was then that "John" told Condon that one of the men who was to get \$20,000 was "in the government." Condon saw no revolver on "John" during this conversation although he assumed that "John" was armed and that he had a gun in the right hand pocket of his overcoat, since "John" at no time removed his right hand from this pocket other than at the brief time required for "John" to use "both hands with dexterity" in climbing over the Woodlawn Cemetery fence. In "John's" further conversation with Condon on the park bench, he advised him that the three men and two women involved in the case were then stationed on a boat in

waters quite distant. That when the time came "John" would signal from a point on the shore which would advise these two women and three men of the action which they were to take from time to time. No particular names or locations of boats or waters were mentioned. Condon states that he then inquired of "John" if he ever thought of his mother. To this Condon states "John" replied "Yes" and a tear came to "John's" eye which Condon saw. Condon then said, "Give me back the baby and it will be all right with the Colonel." "John's" answer to this was "Well, we have to get a lot of money because if any of us get in trouble they will have to have money to get us out." "John" went on to relate that the baby was safe, well and happy, and that it was getting more to eat than it had been previously. Condon says that "John" further advised that he was reading the newspapers very carefully and had noted the published instructions of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh requesting that the kidnapers of her baby to give him the proper food. "John" reiterated to Condon that the baby was "on a boat" and that the parties holding it would not be caught since "John" would transmit to them a proper signal from a point on the shore which other people would not understand. In explaining the hiding place of the baby, "John" is further alleged to have stated that if Condon would get him the money demanded as ransom he would signal from this particular point on the shore subsequent to which Colonel Lindbergh could take his plane and drop down on the spot where the baby was held, and there reclaim it. "John" explained that the baby was kept in a place six or eight hours away from the Bronx by airplane travel. "John" further remarked that the kidnapers had to act quickly since the baby was being relayed "from one boat to another". On the next succeeding days, according to Condon, he made a trip by boat to the Narrows, Hart's Island, Fort Schuyler, and from there to Morris Cove, in search of a boat on which he believed the Lindbergh baby might be held. Condon's efforts were unproductive of results in that he was unable to find any information concerning the hiding place of the Lindbergh child.

It is stated above that "John" for a moment took down his coat from his face and coughed. Immediately prior to this, when Condon commanded him to take down his coat, "John" replied, "No, I couldn't, I got a cold." Condon then offered to get some medicine that would possibly benefit "John's" cold but this request "John" is alleged to have refused. "John" then said that something happened. One of the men had gotten in trouble and another man had to be taken in. Condon states that "John" was quite surprised that Condon did not have the money with him on that particular night. In answer

to "John's" question as to why Condon did not have the money, Condon said "No, I couldn't bring it without evidence." "John" then said, "I will give you the evidence." Condon said "How?" To this Condon states that "John" replied "I will send the baby's sleeping suit." No further conversation was held concerning the sleeping suit, states Condon. In the course of the conversation which followed, "John" advised Condon that he was "Scandinavian". To this Condon replied "Lindbergh is Scandinavian too" and for that reason "John" should not have anything against him. "John's" answer to this statement was that he had been brought in on this case for the reason that they had something on him. Condon claims that "John" told him that he did not want to come in on the case and he "wished he was out." In "John's" further remarks Condon claims that he stated that they did not think the case would last a week and since it had been delayed and continued the Colonel would now have to pay \$70,000. Condon replied to "John" that they had made a bargain with Lindbergh for \$50,000 and ought to abide by it. It was here that "John" remarked "There is a very high man involved in this case," and that "it was planned for a year before it was actually performed." The "highman" mentioned by "John," was said to be smart, and in fact, "one of the smartest men." John departed from the park bench into the woods in a northerly direction disappearing in the darkness in Van Cortlandt Park.

After the above conversation with "John," Condon returned to the parked car of Al Reich's on Jerome Avenue near the frankfurter stand and Al was there waiting for him. Al Reich was then of the opinion that the medium sized Italian man who passed Condon while he was walking on Jerome Avenue in the direction of East 233rd Street prior to his meeting "John" was one of the confederates of the kidnapers and was employed for the purpose of observing Condon remove the note from under the stone on the porch of the frankfurter stand and that when Condon did so, this medium sized Italian gave to "John" the signal verifying Dr. Condon's identity. In company with Al Reich, Condon thereupon drove to his home on Decatur Avenue in the Bronx where Colonel Breckinridge was waiting for him. It was about 11:45 o'clock on the night of March 12th when he returned home. Condon then stated that he could identify "John" positively if he saw him again and related to Colonel Breckinridge in detail the events which had transpired on Condon's visit with "John" shortly prior thereto.

On March 13, 1932, Dr. Condon published an advertisement in the Bronx Home News, reading as follows:

"Baby alive and well. Money is ready. Call and see us. Jafsie"

During this time it is stated, Dr. Condon was in almost constant touch with Colonel Breckinridge, Lindbergh's adviser, who had spent most of the time between March 10, and April 2, 1932 at Dr. Condon's home in the Bronx. On March 14, 1932, Dr. Condon repeated his advertisement of March 11th in the New York American, and published the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News:

"Money is ready. No cops. No Secret Service. No press. I go alone like last time. Please call. Jafsie."

On March 15, 1932, Dr. Condon repeated his advertisement of March 14th in the Bronx Home News and his advertisement of March 11th in the New York American. On March 16, 1932, Condon repeated his advertisement of March 11th in the New York American and published the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News:

"I accept. Money is ready. You know they won't let me deliver without package. Please make some sort of C.O.D. transaction, you know that you can trust Jafsie."

About this time, exact date unknown, an incident occurred at the home of Dr. Condon which might have some bearing on this case. Colonel Henry Breckinridge and Dr. Condon were at the latter's home awaiting further word from the kidnapers, when a young Italian about 25 years of age, height 5'7", dark complexion, came to the house and stated he was selling needles. Both Dr. Condon and Colonel Breckinridge went to the door and Dr. Condon purchased some of the needles. The Italian then departed, and as far as Colonel Breckinridge could see, he walked off the block entirely without making any effort to sell needles at neighboring houses.

About an hour after the above incident, another Italian individual, of a similar description to the first, called at Dr. Condon's house with a scissors grinding apparatus. According to Colonel Breckinridge, this person looked the part of a scissors grinder and Colonel Breckinridge gave him a knife to sharpen, also Dr. Condon gave him a few implements to sharpen, and upon completion of the job, the Doctor handed him a quarter. Colonel Breckinridge advised that

the scissors grinder was wearing gloves and fumbled in his vest pocket to make change. Thereafter the scissors grinder took his departure and, as in the case of the first Italian, walked off the block without making an effort to solicit business elsewhere in the neighborhood.

Colonel Breckinridge expressed an opinion that either the needle vendor or the scissors grinder or both were emissaries of the kidnapers employed for the purpose of visiting Dr. Condon's house to determine whether there was a "plant" in the house and to determine accurately just how well the police were guarding the house. It appears possible that either one or both of these persons may be identical with one or the other of the "lookouts" observed at Woodlawn and St. Raymond Cemeteries, as set out in this report under Sections entitled "Unknown Person #3" and "Unknown Person #4".

On March 16, 1932, shortly after the above incidents, a freshly laundered Dr. Denton Sleeping Suit #2, purporting to be that of the Lindbergh baby, was received by Dr. Condon through the mails in a package wrapped in brown paper, postmarked Station "E", Brooklyn, N.Y. (2581 Atlantic Avenue). Enclosed within this package, together with the sleeping suit, was a communication, the seventh ransom note, addressed to Dr. Condon, directing attention to the symbol signatures on the previous ransom letters and inviting further attention to the fact that the sleeping suit was further identification. This letter further set out that they would have to pay \$3.00 for a new sleeping suit and insisted that \$70,000 be paid without first seeing the baby. Condon immediately advised Colonel Breckinridge of the receipt of the above, and shortly after, Lindbergh himself was notified. On March 17, 1932, Colonel Lindbergh arrived at Dr. Condon's home at 1:30 o'clock in the morning and there viewed the sleeping suit which Dr. Condon had received on the day previous. Condon states that the sleeping suit was then placed on the piano in Condon's parlor and after Lindbergh had examined it closely he remarked "It looks like my son's garment." On this date also Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 16th in the Bronx Home News was published in the New York American. In addition thereto, Condon also published an advertisement in the Bronx Home News reading as follows:

N.Y. File  
62-3057 -

Dr. John F. Condon

"Money is ready. No cops. No Secret Service.  
No press. I come like the last time. Alone.  
Please call. J-F-10."

On March 18, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement of the day previous was repeated in the New York American. He published the following advertisement also on that day in the Bronx Home News:

"I accept. Money is ready. John, your package  
is delivered and is O.K. Direct me." (no signature).

On March 19, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 18th was repeated in the Bronx Home News and his advertisement of March 17th repeated in the New York American. On this date also, Dr. Condon found time to spend an hour or two at his Bazaar, which was then being conducted in a store located at 394 East 200th Street, Bronx, New York City, which is located close to Dr. Condon's home. In this store at the above address, Dr. Condon had been conducting a Bazaar for the benefit of a new chapel on Hart's Island in or near the Bronx. While he was in attendance in this store at the Bazaar, an unidentified woman is alleged to have entered, expressing shortly thereafter an interest in one of the several violins which were displayed by Condon for sale. It became evident that she was not particularly interested in Dr. Condon's description of the instrument, and then she made a remark that indicated her true purpose. She is alleged to have said "Nothing can be done until the excitement is over. There is too much publicity. Meet me at the depot at Tuckahoe on Wednesday at five o'clock. I will have a message for you." Condon states he then sought more information concerning the above but the woman made a hasty departure from the Bazaar rendering it impossible for Condon to elicit anything further.

On March 20, 1932, Dr. Condon published the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News:

N.Y. File 62-3057- Dr. John F. Condon

"Notify me how I can get my letter to you. Urgent. Jafsie."

On the day following, March 21, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 20th was published in the New York American and repeated in the Bronx Home News. On this date the eighth ransom letter of this case was received by Dr. Condon. This letter was postmarked Station "N" (203 West 69th Street, New York, N.Y.) 7:30 P.M. March 19, 1932. The contents of this communication in substance insisted on complete compliance with the kidnapers' program and advising that the kidnaping had been planned for a year and further that the baby was well. On March 22, 1932, Dr. Condon published the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News and the New York American.

"Thanks. That little package you sent was immediately delivered and accepted as the real article. See my position. Over fifty years in business and can I pay without seeing goods? Common sense makes me trust you. Please understand my position."

On the day following, March 23, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 22nd was repeated in the Bronx Home News and the New York American. On that day, accompanied by Al Reich, his so-called boydgaurd, Condon in Al Reich's car drove over from the Bronx to Tuckahoe, N.Y. for the purpose of meeting the woman who is alleged to have visited Condon at the Bazaar at 394 East 200th Street, Bronx, N.Y. on March 19, 1932. On the evening of this date, March 23rd, Condon and Reich arrived at Tuckahoe, N.Y. and Condon went alone to the Tuckahoe depot of the New York Central Railroad to keep the appointment with the "violin prospect" of the Bazaar. In the early stages of this case and shortly after this date, Condon stated that the woman whom he had met previously, was waiting for him at the Tuckahoe depot, and that when Condon made his appearance there, she announced merely "You will get a message later. Keep advertising until you hear more." After that remark the woman is alleged to have again made a hasty departure. Condon states that no attempt was made to follow her, giving as his reason therefor that the safety of the child was the first consideration in his mind and that he did not wish to pursue any activity that would bear even the slightest possibility of arousing the distrust or suspicion of the kidnapers. Dr. Condon has made conflicting statements relative to the woman who contacted him in the Bazaar, and whom he later met at Tuckahoe. At one time he is said to have implied that he did not meet anyone at Tuckahoe connected with the case

and that the purpose of his journey there was to see a relative of his.

On March 24, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 22nd was repeated in the Bronx Home News and the New York American. On the day following, March 25, 1932, his advertisement of March 22nd was repeated in the Bronx Home News, and likewise, the New York American. On the day following, March 26, 1932, Condon published the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News:

"Money is ready. Furnish simple code for us to follow in paper. Jafsie."

On March 27, 1932, Condon's advertisement of March 26th was repeated in the Bronx Home News. On the following day, March 28, 1932, his advertisement of March 26th was likewise repeated in the Bronx Home News and in addition repeated in the New York American. On March 29th, his advertisement of March 26th was repeated in the New York American.

On March 29, 1932, Dr. Condon received the ninth ransom note. It was addressed to him at his home on Decatur Avenue, Bronx, N.Y., postmarked Station "N" (203 West 69th Street), New York, N.Y., 9: A.M., March 29, 1932. The substance of this letter indicated that if the matter was not closed by April 8th the ransom would be \$100,000. The kidnapers further indicated that they would not comply with the request that they give a code for use in the newspapers.

On March 31, 1932, Dr. Condon published the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News and in the New York American:

" I hereby accept - money is ready. Jafsie."

On April 1, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 31st was repeated in the Bronx Home News and the New York American. On this date, Dr. Condon received the tenth ransom note. It was addressed to him at his home on Decatur Avenue in the Bronx, postmarked 9:30 A.M. April 1, 1932, Fordham Station,

N.Y. File 62-3057- Dr. John F. Condon.

New York (420 East 189th Street, Bronx, being the same station through which Dr. Condon received his regular mail). This communication instructed Condon to have the money ready for Saturday night, April 2, 1932, and to inform the kidnapers by an advertisement to that effect in the newspapers. Pursuant thereto, Dr. Condon on this date published the following advertisement in the April 2nd issue of the New York American which appeared on the streets about 9:20 P.M. April 1, 1932:

"Yes. Everything O.K. Jafsie."

On April 2, 1932, Dr. Condon's advertisement in the New York American of this date was also published in the Bronx Home News which, it is stated, is an afternoon paper. During the course of that day, the eleventh ransom note of this case was delivered to Dr. Condon at his home on Decatur Avenue, allegedly by a taxicab driver. At the time of the delivery of this note Colonel Breckinridge was in a back room of Dr. Condon's house, and Colonel Lindbergh was also in the house, but neither saw the person who delivered the note. Dr. Condon is the only one who saw the man, and according to him, the man arrived driving a taxicab. Condon could give no description of either the man or the taxicab. This note instructed in substance that Condon, within a very short time after the receipt thereof, should proceed to Bergen's Flower Shop on East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, New York City, where from under a stone beneath a table in front of the establishment he would find a further note of direction. This flower shop is located immediately across the street from St. Raymond's Cemetery on East Tremont Avenue in the Bronx. It will be noted that previous negotiations had taken place at Woodlawn Cemetery, several miles distant.

It is stated at this point that subsequent to Dr. Condon's visit to Hopewell, N.J., \$50,000 was delivered to his home in United States Currency by Colonel Breckinridge. This money, for a short period, was kept in Dr. Condon's home. Condon apparently became uneasy as to the security of these funds and after a few days removed the entire amount from his home to the Fordham branch of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company on Decatur Avenue and East Fordham Road, the Bronx, for safekeeping, until such time as the currency was needed for delivery to the kidnapers. The money was not deposited in anyone's name, previous arrangements having been made with the president of this bank, by Mr. Barto, who is a partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company and who is likewise a close friend of Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge. Mr. Schneider, the manager of the Fordham branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, had been advised by the

president of his institution that the \$50,000 in currency had been placed with the bank for safekeeping subject to call at the order of Dr. John F. Condon. Within the course of the negotiations and prior to April 2, 1932, this money was removed from the Corn Exchange Bank by Colonel Brockinridge and taken to a downtown institution possibly the establishment of J. Pierpont Morgan. Condon since shortly after March 10, 1932 had full authorization from Colonel Lindbergh to deliver the above amount of money to whomever he believed to be the actual kidnapers of the Lindbergh child. During a considerable period over which these negotiations were being conducted, Max Rosenhain and Milton Gaglio were present in Dr. Condon's home on Decatur Avenue and were apprised of the events as they transpired. It became known that there was a newspaper "leak" somewhere in the house, concerning the negotiations, and Condon states that he then decided to keep Rosenhain and Gaglio on the outside. It appeared that a reporter by the name of Gregory Coleman, who is associated with the Bronx Home News, was "on the inside" up to and including April 2, 1932. Condon states, and the same is confirmed by Colonel Brockinridge, that his plan concerning the delivery of the cash to the kidnapers, was quite similar to the theory that "nobody buys goods unless he sees those goods." Condon was of the opinion that no ransom money should be paid in this case to anyone unless the child were actually produced. Colonel Lindbergh was hesitant, states Condon, to pay the ransom money before getting proof that the child was alive and well; apparently agreeing to make payment only after receipt by Condon on March 16, 1932 of what appeared to be the child's sleeping suit. Condon believed that it was the female members of the Lindbergh family who urged him to assent to paying the ransom, without first having the child produced.

At one time during the negotiations, states Condon, he was called to the Morrow town house, 2 East 72nd Street, New York City, for the purpose of attending a meeting of what he stated to be the Secret Service, the New Jersey State Police, and a representative of the New York Police Department. Condon attended and was then asked to listen to what those in attendance at the meeting had to say. It seemed to Condon that everybody present, with the exception of himself, was in favor of paying over the ransom money on the information available to that date without first having seen the Lindbergh baby.

It is Condon's statement that the communication received by him from an unidentified taxicab driver on April 2, 1932, was delivered

to his home shortly after 8: o'clock on that evening although the surrounding circumstances relative to the delivery of this particular note are still in dispute. It is Dr. Condon's explanation that he went to the door upon the arrival of his taxicab driver and after receiving the note inquired from the taxicab driver as to the place where he had received the message. Condon states that he then said "I came from 188th Street and Marion Avenue with this note for Dr. Condon." Condon further states that he then asked the taxi driver what kind of a man delivered the note to him, whereupon the taxi driver said "not richly dressed. Brown fedora." Personally, states Dr. Condon, he did not get the taxi driver's name and made no attempt to do so because in his opinion at that time there was nothing involved except the communication from the kidnapers. Condon further adds that he believed someone then in the house attempted to get the name and address of this taxi driver but these efforts were without success although just why he did not know. In Condon's recollection, Gaglio was not present in Condon's home at the time of the delivery of this note. Condon has said that he cannot identify this taxi driver of April 2nd, nor does he think he could identify or recognize him if he saw him again, giving as his reason therefor that at the time of the appearance of the taxi driver, Condon was interested only in the note from the kidnapers and was not careful to note the description of this man, or of his taxi.

Shortly after Condon's receipt of the note in question directing him to proceed to Bergen's Flower Shop on East Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, in search of further directions, arrangements were immediately made to fulfill this part of the kidnapers' request. The \$70,000 demanded by the kidnapers, had been delivered to Condon's home by Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge. This money was wrapped in two packages, one containing \$50,000 in \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills, and the other containing \$20,000 in \$50 bills. Before this money left the house, it was placed by Colonel Lindbergh in a box, 6" by 7" by 14", which had been provided by Dr. Condon, pursuant to instructions in the fourth letter. Further comment on this particular feature will be made further in this report. In placing the two packages of \$50,000 and \$20,000 in this box, Colonel Lindbergh in his attempt to close the top of the box, pressed it down so tightly that it cracked, rendering it impossible to lock the container. It was thereupon wrapped with paper and tied securely by cord. Specimens of the wrapping paper and the cord which enclosed the box are presently in possession of Mr. Barto at the establishment of J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. The New York Office has been advised, although not informed officially, that

N.Y. File 62-3057- Dr. John F. Condon

representatives of the Intelligence Unit of the U.S. Treasury Department were among those present in Dr. Condon's home at this time.

After the \$70,000 was securely placed in the box, Colonel Lindbergh placed the same under his arm and covered the box with his top coat. Taking Dr. Condon with him, he proceeded in Al Reich's car to the vicinity of Bergen's Flower Shop on East Tremont Avenue. After arriving there, Condon, as he had been advised, found a note beneath the table in front of Bergen's Flower Shop. The contents of this note gave instructions to proceed to the Whittemore Avenue entrance of St. Raymond's Cemetery. Dr. Condon following instructions, proceeded as directed but carried no money with him. Condon states that he had with him written authorization from Colonel Lindbergh under date of March 30, 1934 to pay the \$70,000 to the alleged kidnapers.

Colonel Lindbergh and Condon arrived at Bergen's Flower Shop on the night of April 2, 1932 at exactly five minutes after 9: o'clock, which Condon states is accurate since he looked at his watch purposely on that night. After reading the instructions contained in the note found in front of Bergen's Flower Shop, Condon walked down to the corner of East Tremont Avenue to the Whittemore Avenue entrance of St. Raymond's Cemetery, where he saw a man and a little girl on the corner and from them he inquired as to whether they knew where Whittemore Avenue was. Condon states that in making this inquiry he had only one purpose in view and that being his effort to find out whether these individuals were any persons known to him. Condon states he cannot describe either the man or the girl from whom he made this inquiry, both being unknown to him. Up to that time Condon did not look at the street sign, it being assumed that because of his familiarity with that territory he knew the exact location of Whittemore Avenue. However, he states that after making inquiry of the above mentioned man and girl they advised him that they did not know the location of East Whittemore Avenue. Condon waited on the corner for a few minutes and in full view up to this time of Colonel Lindbergh. He walked back and forth at the entrance of St. Raymond's Cemetery on East Tremont Avenue during which time Lindbergh was stationed in Al Reich's car which was parked on the north side of Tremont Avenue facing west near Bergen's Flower Shop. Condon was now on the east side of the Whittemore Avenue entrance to St. Raymond's Cemetery; as he turned around to walk in a westerly direction he heard a voice yell out "Hey, Doc". Upon hearing this voice, Condon looked around in search of the person calling to him and called out "Where are you?" Condon, receiving no answer, states that he thought since there were no

lights in the cemetery the person calling out to him was possibly afraid of the dark. He then walked down the center of the comparatively rough road until he came to the entrance of the hedge in the cemetery on Whittemore Avenue. Condon walked in the direction of the hedge and then discovered that the man who had called out "Hey, Doc" was on the inside. As soon as Condon came closer he recognized the individual partly hidden behind the four or five foot fence as being the "John" with whom he had spoken on the night of March 12, 1932 in Van Cortlandt Park directly across East 233rd Street from Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx. When Condon came within a few feet of "John" near the hedge in St. Raymond's Cemetery, "John" is alleged to have asked "Have you got the money?" Condon replied "No. I did not know whether you would have the baby or not. I could not give it to you." To this "John" then replied "Where is it?" Condon then stated "Up in the automobile." "John" then commanded "Get it." Condon replied "I can't get it without a receipt." "John" then said "Well, I didn't get a receipt but I could get that in two minutes." Condon replied "I see;" Condon thereupon departed but before so doing he states that he engaged in a conversation with "John" during which he tried to impress upon him that it was a terrible thing; that in view of the hard times and depression, money was so hard to get, and that Condon did not think Colonel Lindbergh was in a position to pay \$70,000 ransom without being hurt very much financially by it. Condon states that in answer to this, "John" said "Well, I suppose if we can't get \$70,000 I will have to take \$50,000." Thereupon Condon went back to the car in which Lindbergh was stationed and there discussed with Lindbergh the events which had taken place. In the course of this conversation Condon said, "Colonel, I tried to do you a little favor - I am told that your boy will be returned if I can give them \$50,000." Lindbergh then untied the cord enclosing the box containing \$70,000 and extracted the bundle of \$20,000 which consisted of \$50 bills therefrom. The box was retied and Condon took it with him, going down Whittemore Avenue to the cemetery hedge. Condon states that he could not get a good glimpse of "John" at first and because of that said to him "Stand up". "John" was then crouched down, says Condon, and when he did stand up, Condon was completely satisfied that it was "John" whom he had previously met in the Woodlawn Cemetery. To make sure of this, however, Condon stated that he said to this individual, "I never saw you before, did I? Where did I ever see you before?" and "John" is alleged to have said "I am the one that spoke to you at the other cemetery." Condon states then that he said "Where?" "Well, I can't see you." "John" then said "Have you got the money?" and Condon said "Yes." Condon then said "Where is your receipt?" and explains that "John's" voice changed and his English became better. "John" is then alleged to have said "They have agreed to

go through with this and your work is perfect. They are pleased." Whereupon Condon stated "Well, I kept my word - where is the note?" To this "John" replied "I got it right here." Whereupon, with his left hand and facing Condon he handed the note to him putting his coat up again however, over his face and further remarking to Condon "Everyone trusted and that one of them knew him". Again Condon states that "John" used the word "perfect."

"John" is alleged to have stated to Condon that they cannot double cross him. Upon receiving the note from John, states Condon, he handed to "John" the box containing \$50,000 ransom. Condon tried to catch some German accent from "John" but was unable; however, in conversing with "John" further was satisfied that he was the so-called "Scandinavian," with whom he had previously spoken in the Woodlawn Cemetery. Condon remained on the Whittemore Avenue side of the hedge while "John" was on the opposite side in the cemetery. It was over this hedge separating the cemetery from Whittemore Avenue that Condon handed the \$50,000 ransom to "John". When "John" received the money he stood up on both feet and after Condon glanced at him in this position he was satisfied beyond doubt that this "John" was the same person with whom he had spoken in Woodlawn Cemetery. As soon as "John" received the ransom money he left Dr. Condon and travelling on the inside of St. Raymond's Cemetery he made his departure walking in the direction of Westchester Creek. Condon went immediately back to Lindbergh with the note which he had received from "John", and remembering the instructions which he claimed that "John" had given to him to the effect that the note enclosed in the letter was not to be opened for at least two hours until "John" and the kidnaping gang had a chance to make their getaway, Condon got in the car with Lindbergh and drove over to Westchester Square stopping in front of what Condon called Kiddy Corner, and explained by him to be the Edwin Gould Kiddy Corner which Condon claimed to have established years ago as a spot in which children could play. In fact, Condon claimed that he had charge of this reservation at one time. Here the note was opened and read by Lindbergh and Condon. Its contents in substance informed that the baby was on board a boat called "Nellie", a 28 foot craft in Martha's Vineyard. Colonel Lindbergh and Condon returned to Condon's residence immediately thereafter with the \$20,000. Arrangements were then made for the securing of an amphibian plane in which to proceed to the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard, Grayhead Island, Horse Neck Beach and Elizabeth Islands in search of the Lindbergh child. Condon then stated that before he left "John" in

St. Raymond's Cemetery he shook hands with him and noted at the time that "John" on this occasion was not wearing gloves.

Early in the morning of April 3, 1932, Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Breckinridge, Elmer Irey, Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. Dr. Condon and Al Reich motored to Bridgeport, Conn. At this place all of the above mentioned with the exception of Al Reich proceeded to an amphibian plane to search the waters in an endeavor to locate the boat which was supposed to have the child aboard in possession of two innocent persons. The futility of this journey is well known. On this date also Dr. Condon's advertisement of April 2nd was repeated in the Bronx Home News and the New York American. The search in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard continued and during its progress Condon stated that he had not been up in that vicinity theretofore. The plane was lowered at a place in the Elizabeth Islands called Cutter Hunt where the searching party went into a restaurant or boarding house on the island and there had lunch.

A composite description of the man "John" as given by Dr. John F. Condon on May 14, and 20, 1932 at the Bronx County District Attorney's office and since that time supplemented by him in interviews with an Agent of the Division's New York Office, follows:

Name:	"John"
Height:	5'8" to 5'10"
Age:	30 to 32
Weight:	158 to 165 pounds
Build:	Well, and similar to "middle weight boxer".
Complexion:	Fair, no blotches.
Scars:	None apparent. No tattoos visible.
Eyes:	Bluish-gray - wide - almond shaped - resembled those of a Chinaman or Japanese. Did not wear glasses.
Hair:	Medium chestnut approaching a dirty blond or sandy.
Teeth:	Fair and regular; no gold or fillings noticed
Facial features:	Hatchet face appearance; straight nose; prominent forehead; eyebrows medium heavy and in straight line across forehead; clean shaven; prominent and high cheek bones running down to almost a pointed chin.

Ears:	Unusually large.
Hands:	Calloused; not noticed if any jewelry worn.
Neck:	Average medium slender, not short and fat.
Shoulders:	Inclined to droop but fairly straight; not quite a military carriage.
Peculiarities:	Could run fast and use hands with dexterity. Had unusually large muscular or fleshy development on inside thumb of left hand; did not wear gloves.
Occupation:	Mariner, carpenter or painter.
Marital status:	Stated to be married.
Residence:	Stated Boston, Mass.
Criminal record:	Unknown.
Color:	White
Nationality:	Said to be Scandinavian or German.
Handwriting specimen:	None, other than ransom notes possibly written by this person.
Speech:	Spoke with foreign accent; broken but fair English, presumably Scandinavian or possibly German; used expressions "Stack me out"; "Did you <u>got</u> our letter"; pronounced the word "perfect" as "perfet", the word "Colonel" as "kennel", and the word "five" as "fife".
Shoe:	Size not determined; color or style unknown.
Feet:	Normal, did not walk lame.
Clothing:	Gray trousers and black suit; coat heavier than alpaca but not as heavy as broadcloth; regular Spring overcoat worn loose, light in fabric, dark in color; one button used on overcoat; wore dark grayish brown fedora hat pulled well down over forehead.

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Condon states that he had never seen one Morris Rosner prior to March 10, 1932 nor has he seen him since that time. Rosner at no time has visited Condon's home in the Bronx or elsewhere. Condon likewise did not know Irving Bitz or Salvatore Spitalo. It is claimed by Condon, however, that Rosner had knowledge that Condon was negotiating with the alleged kidnapers. Although Condon does not know positively whether Rosner was shown the notes received by him in this case from the kidnapers, he was of the opinion that Rosner had some

associates, possibly Bitz or Spitale, and that one of them is an architect or draftsman with ability to copy the symbol signatures from the notes which Rosner had seen and possibly possessed.

On April 6, 1932, Dr. Condon published an advertisement in the Bronx Home News and the New York American reading as follows:

"What is wrong? Have you crossed me? Please better directions. Jafsie."

On the following day, April 7, 1932, this advertisement of Condon's of April 6th was repeated in the Bronx Home News and the New York American. It was likewise repeated in both of these papers on April 8, 1932. On April 9, 1932, it was disclosed by the newspapers that Colonel Lindbergh had actually paid the \$50,000 ransom in an effort to regain his child. On the day following, April 10, 1932, the newspapers carried a more or less full account of the most recent developments in the case up to that time and publicly revealed that the "Jafsie" of this case was Dr. John F. Condon, 2974 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York City. On the same date the newspapers generally published the serial numbers of the \$50,000 ransom money paid in the St. Raymond's Cemetery to the kidnapers by Dr. Condon.

With particular reference to the box in which the ransom money was contained at the time of this payment by Dr. Condon to "John" in St. Raymond's Cemetery on April 2, 1932, further comment is offered here.

On September 8, 1933, former Special Agent J.J. Manning of the New York Office, discussed this angle with Dr. Condon at his home in the Bronx. It appears from Condon's explanations relating to this feature of the case that his son-in-law, Ralph Hacker, who is an architect with a business address at Fort Lee, N.J. actually saw the note sent by the kidnapers in which appeared a picture of the "box" together with its given dimensions in which it was designated that the ransom money should be placed. It further appears that Ralph Hacker, the son-in-law, who had married Condon's daughter, Myra, personally made a set of plans from which this packet or box, 6" by 7" by 14" was to be made. These plans, Condon now refers to as "my plans" and are stated by him to be presently in his possession at his

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

home in the Bronx. Condon states that he shortly after the receipt of this ransom note, made it a point to get three pieces of wood from which the box should be made in strict compliance with the terms of the kidnapers. Although Condon does not explain the source from which he obtained this wood, he does state that he obtained a piece of white pine, a piece of poplar and a piece of boxwood or possibly mahogany and that he took them thereafter together with the plans to the business address of one of his friends. Condon at that particular instant could not recall the name of this friend but did state that he was quite certain that no one not even Lindbergh himself had any knowledge concerning the person by whom this particular box, nor about the place at which it was made. Condon related further that there was something peculiar about this box in that upon its completion \$50,000 would just fit in and that the remaining \$20,000 or a part of it had to be placed on top of the box and the box had to be tied by cord by Lindbergh on September 2, 1932; further, that in attempting to place all of this money in the packet in a compact manner, Lindbergh had split one side of the box. This box is further described by Condon as having had an ordinary cabinet lock placed thereon although at the time the money was paid over since the lock on the box could not bond down tightly because of the overstuffing of the currency therein, it was impossible to lock same; however, states Condon he still has the key together with the plans in his possession and presently kept at his home.

From Condon's statements to Agent Manning on September 8, 1933, it seems that the poplar, white pine and boxwood or mahogany were glued together by Condon's friend who was stated to be a cabinet maker and the box thereafter made from the combined material. This, Condon stated, he did only for the reason that in the event the box showed up at a later date he would be able to identify it. On the same date, Dr. Condon accompanied Agent Manning in the latter's car in a drive down Webster Avenue in the Bronx, and upon arrival at 2703 Webster Avenue, Condon requested Agent Manning to stop and upon so doing, Condon pointed to what was then a vacant store at 2703 Webster Avenue, stating that the "fellow by the name of Peretty" who used to have a cabinet making shop at this address, made the box. Condon referred to this cabinet maker as "Old Man Peretty" and one of his old friends and that after making this box Condon paid Peretty the sum of \$3.25. Colonel Brockinridge was thereupon interviewed with reference to the box and he stated that he had never known where the particular box came from nor had he any knowledge concerning the person who made it.

In the course of the investigation which followed, it was determined as a fact that on June 1, 1931, Frank Poreni, Jr. of 2800 Pond Place,

Brooklyn, N.Y. signed a lease for the premises at 2701-2703 Webster Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. It was learned that Frank Peremi, Jr. in March 1932 engaged at this address with his father in the business of making furniture and cabinets, and following the carpentry business generally. Subsequent thereto certain inquiry concerning this box was conducted by Lieutenant James J. Finn, main office division, New York City Police Department; Sergeant Andrew Zapulsky, Alpine Barracks, New Jersey State Police, in company with Agent J.J. Manning of the New York Office. Frank Peremi Jr., was finally located residing in Apartment 1-D, 414 East 204th Street, Bronx, New York City, and under suitable pretext he was interviewed on September 22, 1933. After a conversation under this pretext was had, Peremi was led into the conversation relating to the Lindbergh kidnaping, during the course of which he remarked that "it was just about the time Condon paid the ransom money was it not?" Subsequent thereto it was learned from Peremi, Jr. that approximately ten days prior to the payment of the ransom in this case Dr. John F. Condon, accompanied by Al Reich, personally appeared at Peremi's carpentry shop at 2703 Webster Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. and inquired of Peremi as to whether he would make for Condon a small box 6" by 7" by 14" in dimension. Peremi stated that he advised Condon of his willingness to make the box providing, however, that Condon would pay him \$3.50 for such service rendered in connection therewith. Condon seemed to think that \$3.50 was too much money for such a job, thereupon he departed from Peremi's carpentry shop in company with Al Reich remarking that if he changes his mind in the matter he will probably return in about an hour. Peremi stated that Condon failed to return and that he had no idea where Condon may have gone alone or with Reich for the purpose of having this box made. Nothing was said by Condon or Reich in Peremi's shop which would suggest a reason for which the box was to be made. Frank Peremi, Jr. further advised that his father, Frank Peremi, while he lived was engaged also in the cabinet making and carpentry business with Frank, Jr. at 2703 Webster Avenue; however, the father, Frank Peremi died in October 1931, so that obviously it was quite impossible for the father to have made any box for Condon or any other person during February or March 1932.

William Bay, 306 Moshulu Parkway South, Bronx, New York City, and former partner of Frank Peremi, Jr., was present in the carpentry shop at 2703 Webster Avenue at the time of the visit by Condon and Reich and since he heard the entire conversation as outlined is in a position to testify to the above indicated circumstances. It would seem, therefore, from the

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

foregoing that Condon's statements concerning the identity of the person alleged by him to have made the box in which was contained the ransom money paid "John" in St. Raymond's Cemetery on April 2, 1932 is apparently untruthful.

Further investigation concerning this angle is current at the New York Office and it has been stated by Colonel Breckinridge that on Colonel Lindbergh's next visit with Dr. Condon he will attempt to elicit from him the information concerning the person who made this particular box and the place in which it was made. It is stated that on November 21, 1933, Dr. Condon informed a Special Agent of the New York Division Office that the box was a "family heirloom", without, however, making any effort to reconcile his previous statement that the box was constructed by a friend.

The above narrative concerning Dr. Condon's experiences and his activities in connection with the Lindbergh ransom negotiations are stated by Colonel Breckinridge to be substantially correct. On May 17, 1932, Colonel Breckinridge appeared before the Bronx County Grand Jury and there gave certain testimony covering his connection and activities in the Lindbergh kidnaping case. Colonel Breckinridge presently resides at 455 East 57th Street, and maintains his law offices on the 30th floor of 39 Broadway, New York City. Colonel Breckinridge was first advised of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby at 11:15 P.M. on March 1, 1932 when Colonel Lindbergh phoned him at his New York home. Immediately Breckinridge proceeded to the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell. Breckinridge is still of the opinion that the kidnaping occurred some time between the hours of 7:30 and 9:30 P.M. March 1, 1932. He indicates, however, that the exact hour of the kidnaping is unknown to anyone and the actual time is still undiscovered. Breckinridge related the circumstances of the finding of the original ransom note demanding \$50,000 from Colonel Lindbergh and warning against notifying the police or press. Breckinridge first knew of Dr. Condon's entry into this case when Condon called at Hopewell by telephone late on the night of March 9, 1932. Upon Condon's arrival at Hopewell on the early morning of March 10th and after Condon's trip from Hopewell to Colonel Breckinridge's law office later on the same date, Breckinridge began to question Condon as to who he was and the like. In this conversation Condon mentioned the name of Addison W. Kelly, who had been a classmate of Colonel Breckinridge's at school. Breckinridge had not seen Kelly for years, but did recall that he was the greatest halfback that Princeton University had ever produced. Kelly was in his class at

Princeton with Breckinridge's brother, and the Colonel himself had last heard of Kelly from Chicago several years previously. In an effort to check, partially, at least, the statements made by Condon, Breckinridge by long distance telephone to Chicago made inquiry concerning Kelly and was advised from that point that Kelly left Chicago in 1910. Breckinridge then found that Kelly was in New York and called him at the Princeton Club asking Kelly to meet him at Breckinridge's office. Kelly had not seen Condon for years, and when they both got together they fell on each other's neck at the joy of seeing each other. With particular reference to the sleeping garment received by Condon through the mails on March 16, 1932, Breckinridge states that he was in Condon's home on Decatur Avenue when the package was delivered; that special care was used in the opening of said package so that latent fingerprints could be obtained in the event any of them were susceptible to developing. Lindbergh was thereafter notified of its receipt. Breckinridge states that this sleeping garment was definitely identified as either the sleeping garment worn by the baby at the time of its being kidnaped or an exact duplicate. It was an exact counterpart, states Breckinridge, of the sleeping garment which the baby wore when taken including the mark of identification. Breckinridge would not think it impossible from any description of the garment that might have been disclosed in the newspapers for any person to purchase such a garment and send that in the mail to Dr. Condon. It was Breckinridge's further testimony relative to this case that throughout the entire negotiations in Breckinridge's opinion Dr. Condon was opposed to any plan of paying the ransom money without first seeing the baby. It was Breckinridge's further statement that Dr. Condon took with him a camel, lion and elephant, toys of the baby as a possible means of identifying the baby, and that Condon did go to Tuckahoe to fulfill the engagement there with a possible contact in this case but Breckinridge did not think that Condon met the woman there or any place else.

It was Colonel Breckinridge's recollection that the communication delivered by the unknown taxi driver to Dr. Condon at his home on Decatur Avenue, in the Bronx, arrived at Condon's home at 7:40 or 7:45 P.M. on that night. From carelessness no one in the house at the time secured any information from the taxi driver, the reason being given therefor was that they were apparently so excited about going through with the payment of the ransom that no one seemed to question the taxi driver nor did anyone get his name.

An important incident concerning the payment of the ransom on the night of April 2, 1932 is stated by Colonel Breckinridge as well as Colonel Lindbergh to Agents of the New York Office. While Colonel Lindbergh was parked in Al Reich's car near Bergen's Flower Shop on that night and while Dr. Condon was walking down East Tremont Avenue near Whittemore Avenue close to St. Raymond's cemetery, Colonel Lindbergh from the car observed a man with a handkerchief held to his face. This man blew his nose in a loud manner and then dropped the handkerchief. He was at the time on the street near St. Raymond's Cemetery. It is the opinion of both Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge that this person who discarded the handkerchief was a confederate of the kidnapers and in dropping the handkerchief it was the signal to "John" or any of the other kidnapers concerning Dr. Condon's identity. In Colonel Breckinridge's recollection when Dr. Condon picked up the note in front of Bergen's Flower Shop on East Tremont Avenue both Condon and Colonel Lindbergh observed a man in the vicinity who was coughing obviously to attract Condon's attention. This man may have meant the cough as a signal of identification to "John."

With particular reference further to the payment of the ransom money, April 2, 1932, Colonel Breckinridge as well as Colonel Lindbergh, is still doubtful about one particular angle of Condon's conduct. On that night in St. Raymond's Cemetery when Condon first entered St. Raymond's Cemetery he walked to the entrance directly from Al Reich's car in which Lindbergh was parked; however, when Condon returned and advised Colonel Lindbergh that they had agreed to receive \$50,000 and after Condon's obtaining this money he departed the parked car and again returned to the cemetery to recontact "John". On this return trip, however, instead of taking the first turn off East Tremont Avenue into St. Raymond's Cemetery, Condon passed the entrance and walked down another block, completely outside of the sight of Colonel Lindbergh, then Condon turned around, walked back and walked into the cemetery with box apparently under his arm. It is not known to Colonel Lindbergh or Colonel Breckinridge nor has Condon explained it satisfactorily just why he went one block further down the cemetery before he returned and entered it, to contact "John" the second time on the night of April 2nd. This particular angle has been discussed with Dr. Condon by Agent J. J. Manning of the New York Office during the course of which Condon has given at least three explanations of the above. Condon states that on his second trip back to the cemetery on the night of April 2nd in passing the entrance he thought he saw some shadows behind the tombstones and thinking possibly that someone had concealed himself there, he would

"stick him up" and take the ransom money from him, he walked down another block to give this matter serious thought before he turned around and entered the cemetery. Condon's second explanation for his walking the extra block is that he did so to give him sufficient time in which to say a prayer. His third explanation is in substance that he was confused, and did not know exactly where he was going, since he may have been a little excited at the time.

Colonel Breckinridge in outlining the steps taken during his search of Martha's Vineyard, stated that on the morning of April 3, 1932, he arranged through the president of the National City Bank of New York, who was a classmate of Breckinridge's, for an Amphibian Sikorsky plane. This plane was boarded at Bridgeport, Conn. by Colonel Lindbergh, Elmer Irey, Dr. Condon and Breckinridge on the morning of April 3, 1932. The party proceeded to the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard, made a thorough search of all boats but failed to find any answering the description of the boat "Nellie". On the following day, Lindbergh in company with Breckinridge made a further search, using in this instance a land plane, but the search was without avail. The coast guard stationed in that vicinity, states Breckinridge, reported having seen a boat called the "Nellie" which was a strange boat in these waters on the preceding day (April 2, 1932). However, the coast guard's description of this boat was from 48' to 50' long. Several boats, called "Nellie," were thereafter found on the run in from Elizabeth Island and Martha's Vineyard, and since it was discovered that these boats were for the main part either fishing boats or bootlegging boats and that none of them had on board the kidnaped Lindbergh baby, the search was abandoned.

Colonel Breckinridge further related that shortly after the payment of the ransom in St. Raymond's cemetery he personally made a plaster cast of the footprint found on one of the graves in the cemetery which was thought to have been left by the departing "John" on April 2nd. This cast since the time of its construction has been in possession of the New Jersey State Police at Trenton, N. J. With reference to the discovery of the body of the Lindbergh baby on May 12, 1932, Colonel Breckinridge states that the sleeping suit was not found with it. However, that the home-made improvised under shirt, which had been placed on the baby to keep the medicinal lotion on its chest because of a slight congestion, was still on the body when it was found and was identified beyond peradventure. It is the opinion of Colonel Breckinridge that the man who received the ransom money in this case from Dr. Condon was unquestionably an accredited representative of the

abductors. It is Breckinridge's further opinion that this man's authenticity had been established in a manner entirely satisfactory to all of those directly concerned with the search for the baby.

Max Rosenhain, who resides at 2700 Grand Concourse, and who conducts a restaurant at 2469 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York City, was questioned by Assistant District Attorney, Bronx County District Attorney's office, Edward Breslin, on May 20, 1932, concerning his connection and experiences during the ransom negotiations. Max Rosenhain's restaurant is located one block immediately south of East Fordham Road. Max has been in business at that address for ten years. He has been a resident of the Bronx for thirty years and up to the time of the kidnaping had known Dr. Condon quite well for a period of five years or more. Max was also acquainted with Al Reich.

Max Rosenhain was injected into the case on March 9, 1932 when Condon came into his store on that night and displayed to him the letter which Condon had received on that date. Max then inquired from Condon as to how he received the letter and Condon replied that he had placed an announcement in the paper on the day previous. In fact, Condon showed to Max at that time the announcement in the Bronx Home News in which it was outlined that Condon offered \$1,000 reward and offered himself as the "go-between" in this case. After a short discussion of the case including the receipt of the above letter, Max states that he suggested to Condon that he call Colonel Lindbergh. This Condon did a short while later. Max knows all about the contents of Condon's letter including the size of the packet which was to contain the ransom money and the amount of ransom demanded including the particular denominations of bills. The telephone call made from Rosenhain's restaurant to the Hopewell estate was put through between 11: and 12: o'clock on the night of March 9, 1932. Milton Caglio, states Rosenhain, was not present while the call was being made but came into the restaurant just as Condon had completed his call. Max Rosenhain described the circles which were part of the symbol signature on the ransom letters received by Condon as "two circles interlocking each other, the circles being blue and the center of it was in red sort of forming a heart with a hole punched through the heart and a hole on either side about 1/4" on the outside of the circle."

Max Rosenhain saw all letters with the possible exception of one, which Condon received from the kidnapers. After Dr. Condon had finished his

telephone conversation with the Hopewell estate on the night of March 9, 1932 he asked Max Rosenhain if he would not act in this case with him. Max states that his first reaction was that he would not have anything to do with the case but upon Condon's stating that he ought to, Max assented. Max then said to Condon, "Let's have a cup of coffee and we will go down to Hopewell." It was then that Gaglio came into Max Rosenhain's restaurant and upon hearing Max state that we were going to Hopewell, Gaglio remarked that he would be glad to drive them down. On the way down Gaglio said "We three started this thing together and we should go through with it." Max, however, was still of the opinion that the letter which Condon had received on March 9th was nothing more than a "crank" letter. He later, however, dismissed this thought from his mind. The party arrived at Hopewell around 3: o'clock in the morning on March 10th. Condon first entered the house and there conferred with Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge, after which Rosenhain and Gaglio were introduced to Colonel Lindbergh. Max Rosenhain knew that arrangement had been made to bring the ransom money to the Bronx on the following day. Rosenhain and Gaglio left Hopewell about 5: o'clock in the morning of March 10th while Condon stayed over. On the evening of March 10, 1932, Condon went back to Max Rosenhain and stated to him that Lindbergh had instructed Condon to return to the Bronx and place an advertisement in the paper pertaining to the kidnapers' letter to the effect that "Money is ready." Within a few days, states Max Rosenhain, Condon received a telephone call from the alleged kidnapers. Max was not present personally in Condon's house at the receipt of this call; however, Condon told him about it later and explained to him that it was a very strange message and that it came between 8: and 9: o'clock, in which Condon was advised that between 8: and 9: o'clock on the following night, March 12, 1932, Condon would receive a communication. Condon told Max at the time that it was a male voice which called.

Max attended many of the subsequent conferences held in Condon's house, the last conference being one during which a taxi driver delivered the letter, in which Condon was instructed to proceed to the empty frankfurter stand located about one hundred feet north of the subway station on Jerome Avenue. It was Max Rosenhain's recollection that on this night, Condon left his Decatur Avenue home in company with Al Reich about twenty minutes to nine.

On the following night, Sunday, March 13, 1932, Max Rosenhain was present in Condon's house. A general discussion was had of various angles

of the case and numerous suggestions were offered as to the procedure which should be followed. Breckinridge took a short walk and came back when he stated that someone had "tipped off" the newspapers, and Breckinridge, in Max's opinion, was apparently quite peeved about it. Then Max decided that he had better go home, and said to Condon upon leaving "If you want me for anything meet me at the house because I don't want to be implicated in a tip off to newspapers." Max further told Condon at the time of his departure that Condon should not tell him anything that he did not want him to know.

Condon at no time in Max Rosenhain's recollection told him about his alleged meeting with the woman at the bazaar in the Bronx in the vicinity of Bedford Park Boulevard, or in Tuckahoe, N.Y. Max further states that he was not at Condon's house when the ransom money was paid to the alleged kidnapers on April 2, 1932. He first learned about the delivery of this money when he read about it in the newspapers on April 4, or 5, 1932; in fact, states Max, Condon came to his restaurant about April 3, 1932 and asked Max whether he would turn the money over without first seeing the baby if he were in Condon's position. Max replied to this that "it would be better if Condon would make a C.O.D. transaction." Condon at no time related to Max what actually took place on April 2nd. Max stated that he did not know the second taxi driver who was alleged to have delivered a note to Dr. Condon at his Decatur Avenue home nor did he have any knowledge that the second taxi driver hacked around the vicinity of Rosenhain's restaurant on Grand Concourse in the Bronx.

Joseph Perrone, 2010 Powell Avenue, Bronx, New York City, age 35, a taxi driver by occupation, and who is employed by Samuel Dietz, 1940 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, New York City, was questioned at the office of the Bronx County District Attorney subsequent to the above. Perrone stated that on Saturday evening, March 12, 1932, his hack stand happened to be on Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue. At about 7:45 to 8:30 P.M. on this date he received a note from an unknown man for delivery to Dr. Condon, 2974 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York City. Perrone had just discharged a passenger at 3440 Gates Place, just one block west of Knox Place and Gun Hill Road. Perrone came down Gun Hill Road, traveling east and when he arrived at Knox Place, an unknown man came running off the sidewalk in

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

front of him waving his hand up to stop which Perrone did. This unknown man was standing on the street trying to open the front door of Ferrone's taxicab and since it was a cool evening Perrone had the window all the way up. As Perrone was opening the window he said "Wait a minute" and after the window had been completely open, in an excited way the unknown man asked him if he knew the location of 2974 Decatur Avenue. To this Perrone replied "Yes". "I know where it is". The unknown man then said "Well that is around 201st Street isn't it?" and Perrone said "Yes, just about where that number is." With that the unknown man said, "How much would it be over there" and before Ferrone could tell him the cost of the trip to that point, the unknown individual stated "It would only cost about fifty cents, wouldn't it?" and Perrone remarked that was about what the clock would register. With that Perrone remarked, the unknown man reached in his pocket and pulled out a letter saying "How would you like to deliver a letter for me for a dollar?" Perrone said "Yes" after which the party with whom he spoke gave him a letter. Perrone remembered the letter very well. The capital "R" appeared to him to be blurred and it seemed to Perrone that this capital "R" was written with ink that had later been blurred. After the unknown individual gave Perrone the dollar he walked in back of the taxicab very quickly and started looking at the license numbers. Perrone thought that this man took down the license numbers as he kept looking at them and then started backing up the street. Perrone did not realize what the letter was at the time and the thought of its importance did not occur to him until he traveled down Jerome Avenue when he happened to pass Moshulu Parkway and recalled that Dr. Condon is located near Moshulu Parkway South. When he passed the corner there appeared to be a fellow there by the name of James O'Brien and the traffic light being against him, he said to O'Brien, "I am making a delivery of a letter." O'Brien looked at the letter, saw the name on it and said to Perrone, "That is Dr. Condon, the man that is offering \$1,000 in the kidnaping case." Perrone immediately went over to Dr. Condon's house, Decatur Avenue and 201st Street. He was not very sure whether the number was 2974 Decatur Avenue as it was pretty dark and Perrone just had a good idea where the number was actually located. The first house that Perrone located at was 2972 and he was quite sure that the next house was 2974. Arriving there he went in. It was rather dark, but looking at the number closely he observed the same to be 2974. Perrone rang the bell and Condon came to the door. However he did not know Condon at that time. Condon inquired of him "Well, what is it, young man?" and Perrone said "I have a letter for Dr. Condon". Condon then asked Perrone to step inside and this Perrone did. Immediately

Dr. Condon inquired of Perrone as to where he had received the letter, and Perrone explained that he had gotten the communication at Knox Place and Gun Hill Road. Condon thereafter questioned Perrone concerning the description of the man from whom he had received the money, the details of which are set forth further in this report. Perrone had not seen the man from whom he obtained the note prior to March 12, 1932 nor has he seen him since. He is quite sure, however, that if he sees him again he can identify him. As he was talking with Dr. Condon, Perrone states that a young man came running downstairs in Condon's house, and Perrone at the time thought it was Condon's son. Condon said at the time "Milton, take good care of this young man and give him something." Perrone alleged that Milton then said "Where did you get this note - Bainbridge and Gun Hill Road?" and Perrone replied "No, I got it at Knox Place and Gun Hill Road." Perrone left his name and address at Condon's house with Gaglio on that night, and left Condon's house. He later found out that the name of the young man with whom he spoke was Milton Gaglio. From Condon's house Perrone returned to his hack stand and there saw the O'Brien individual mentioned above. He said to him "That's funny; I never knew anything about that. My wife gets the Home News every day and I never seen anything about it." Perrone told O'Brien about the above incident and it happened to get-around, according to Perrone, to a man by the name of "Al the Horseman". Perrone stated that "Al the Horseman" at different times used to come up to his hack stand and at other times he followed the Rosenhain line and is well acquainted with Dr. Condon, Milton Gaglio and Al Reich. It was Perrone's statement that "Al the Horseman" had been driving Gaglio, Condon and Reich home at all hours of the morning prior to the above date. It was Perrone's further statement that "Al the Horseman" happened to take Gaglio home one morning, mentioning Perrone's name to him saying that Perrone had been the one who delivered the note to Dr. Condon. Gaglio was then alleged to have said to Al "Do you know that fellow?" and Al said "Why certainly, he is working the same job with me now." Gaglio said "I thought he was a racketeer." In the course of the next few days, Perrone was seated in the restaurant right beside the hack stand on Moshulu Parkway North. "Al the Horseman" came in with Milton Gaglio and approached Perrone at the table. Shortly thereafter Perrone states that Gaglio said "Now listen, Inspector Bruckman will try to get in touch with you and we don't want them to bother you yet. Is there any possible way you could leave the house for three days?" Perrone looked at him but did not answer him. Gaglio left

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

his number with Perrone stating that he would send him a number by telegraph, and when Perrone would receive it he should know that Gaglio sent it and that it would mean that Perrone should go right out of the house. The number was 2865W. Perrone states that "Al the Horseman" then took Gaglio away, but when Al returned, Al said to him "What does he mean" (meaning Gaglio), "to go away for three days?" and Perrone said "I can't understand him either. I can't go away for three days and leave my wife. There is no reason for it. If the police want me they know where I am." A few days later Gaglio called at Perrone's house accompanied by a young lady driving from there to a place on Tremont Avenue, where a number of pictures were displayed to Perrone. Gaglio inquired as to whether any of these pictures exhibited to him resembled the man from whom he received the note. Perrone advised that none of these pictures was a favorable resemblance. It was Perrone's recollection that Gaglio showed to him photographs of Abie Wagner and Harry Fleischer together with several others unknown to him.

A statement made by Perrone covering the circumstances of the receipt by him of the ransom letter for delivery to Dr. Condon including his experiences with Milton Gaglio, etc. is presently attached to the New York Office file relating to this case. A description of the individual from whom taxi driver Joseph Perrone between 7:45 and 8:30 Saturday evening, March 12, 1932 at the corner of Knox Place and Gur Hill Road, Bronx, New York City, received addressed ransom letter for delivery to Dr. John F. Condon, 2974 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York City, is set forth as follows:

Name:	Unknown.
Height:	About 5'9"
Age:	35
Weight:	160 pounds
Build:	Erect and of good build; appeared muscular.
Hair:	Dark blond.
Eyes:	Blue.
Facial features:	Full face, good-looking, clean shaven.
Occupation:	Believed carpenter or mechanic.
Teeth:	Unnoticed.
Eyebrows:	Heavy and same color as hair.
Scars:	No marks or scars apparent.

Ears:	Did not notice whether ears were large, small, or peculiar.
Nationality:	German or Scandinavian.
Speech:	Had German or Scandinavian accent, sounded more like German; pronounced the word "where" as "vare".
Peculiarities:	Appeared to be of a nervous type.
Clothing:	Fairly well dressed; wore a brown soft hat and brown overcoat; did not notice whether gloves were worn; soft hat which fitted nearly straight on head and pinched in front.

Mr. James J. O'Brien, 3190 Rochambeau Avenue, Apartment 58, Bronx, N.Y., on May 22, 1932, was questioned by Sergeant Andrew Zapulsky of the New Jersey State Police, Trenton, N.J., Detective James Fitzgerald of the Jersey City Police Department, together with an Agent of the New York Division Office. O'Brien stated that he is a taxi driver by occupation. He is married and has two children. He has been employed as a taxi driver for five years. According to his own statement he has no criminal record. O'Brien is 38 years of age. In stating his knowledge concerning Dr. Condon, O'Brien indicated that the only thing which he knew about Condon was what he had read in the Bronx Home News, March 8, 1932, to the effect that Condon had offered a reward of \$1,000 for information concerning the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby. This, stated O'Brien, he read about two days previous to the occasion when Joe Perrone received a letter from the kidnapers for delivery to Condon, and that on the way over to Condon's house when he stopped his cab at Fordham Road, Moshulu Parkway at the hack stand, the light being against him. Perrone then held the note in his hand and in this position it could be seen by O'Brien. Perrone stated at the time of his holding the letter he said "Here's an easy buck". O'Brien looked at it. The address of Condon was printed in letters about a half inch in size. O'Brien asked Perrone where he had gotten the letter, and Perrone replied "I got it from a fellow around the corner, Knox Place and Gun Hill Road." O'Brien then said "Do you know that letter concerns the kidnaping?" Perrone replied "I did not know that." O'Brien then said "Didn't you ever read the papers lately?" Perrone replied "What papers?" To this O'Brien replied "The Home News." O'Brien did not know Condon or Gaglio nor had he ever had them as fares in his taxicab. Although O'Brien knew of a fellow by the name of "Al the Horseman" he did not know where Al lived nor had he any knowledge of the place where Al hacked his taxicab. He was described as a "drifter" by

O'Brien, and was believed by O'Brien to be an Italian. O'Brien stated also that "Al the Horseman" is also known as "Al the Wop" and that he is described as 5'8"; weight 130 to 145 pounds; build thin; age 40 years; complexion dark; eyes dark; clean shaven. Other than the above nothing material could be learned from James J. O'Brien.

On May 22, 1932, Albert Santella, 229 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York City, employed as a taxi driver made a statement to Sergeant Andrew Zapulsky, Detective James Finn and Agents of the New York Division Office, in which he outlined his acquaintanceship with Dr. Condon. Santella stated that he had seen Dr. Condon around the Bronx for a period of a year or more although he had never taken Condon as a fare in his taxicab. Santella also knew Milton Gaglio and stated that he first met Gaglio and Condon around Max Rosenbain's restaurant in the Bronx. Joseph Perrone had related the circumstances of his receiving ransom note for Dr. Condon to Albert Santella and for this reason Santella was questioned relative thereto. Nothing in addition to information already developed could be obtained from him. Santella recalled that one night Gaglio came around to the restaurant near Fordham Road or Mosholu Parkway desiring to see Joe Perrone, Gaglio stating that he did not know Perrone's address. Santella stated to Gaglio that he thought he would be able to locate him since he knew that Perrone used to hack at Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue. A short while later Santella observed Perrone's taxicab and pointed it out to Gaglio. In the conversation that followed between Gaglio and Perrone, whatever was said was unknown to Santella as he did not hear any part of it. Santella picked Gaglio up on that night at the corner of 188th Street and Grand Concourse. Gaglio spoke to Perrone about ten minutes on that night. It was around 12: or 12:30 o'clock in the morning, the exact date of which was unknown to Santella. This was previous to the time the money was paid in the Lindbergh case to Santella's recollection because on one night prior to April 2, 1932, there was a taxi driver on the corner of Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue whom Santella had never met before. This taxi driver said "I got a good call. I think I am going to Hopewell, N. J. with Dr. Condon." Dr. Condon at that time was in Max Rosenbain's restaurant on Grand Concourse, the exact date Santella could not remember. This cab had waited for Dr. Condon for about two hours; Dr. Condon came out of Rosenbain's and said to the taxi driver, "I am sorry; one of my friends has a car" and Gaglio's car according to

Santella was the car in which Condon went to Hopewell, N.J. Other than recalling the incident of Condon's trip from Rosenbain's restaurant to Hopewell, and the circumstances of Perrone's receiving the ransom note from the unknown man at Knox Place and Gun Hill Road, as related by Perrone, Santella has offered no further material information in connection with this case.

On May 21, 1932, August Daniel Hognall, Bronx, New York City, made a statement in connection with this case to Detective Finn; Jersey City Police Department, and Sergeant Andrew Zapulsky of the New Jersey State Police, together with Agents of the New York Division Office. It appears that Hognall, then 44 years of age, was born in Bothenborg, Sweden. He is a citizen of the United States having been for a period of twenty years or more, and a carpenter by trade. At one time he was employed by the Burns Bros. Coal Company at New York City in the capacity of a carpenter. Hognall, a possible suspect, stated that on March 1, 1932 he was at his home in the Bronx. Hognall at one time held a membership in the Scandinavian Society called the "Scandia" which at one time held its meetings in Castle Hall on 149th Street and Mott Avenue, Bronx, New York City. Hognall denied being in the vicinity of Gun Hill Road about 8: o'clock in the evening of any night in March or April 1932, and further stated that he had not been at Gun Hill Road since he lived in Throggs Neck five years prior to May 1932. At one time Hognall resided in Ridgefield, N.J. possibly during the year 1930. During part of that time he was unemployed. While he last resided in New Jersey he came back to the employment of Burns Brothers, after which he moved to New York City when on or about June 1, 1931 he was discharged. Hognall was positive in his statement that no one ever turned over a note for him to deliver. Since it could not be established that Hognall had handled the note above mentioned as had been claimed by an anonymous person, and since no information could be developed to indicate that anyone had paid Hognall to deliver this note in this place, Hognall virtually dropped from the picture for the time being, at least.

On May 25, 1932, Milton Gaglio, 2685 Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York City, appeared at the New York Office of the Division and there made a statement concerning his connections and experiences with this case in the presence of Sergeant Andrew Zapulsky of the New Jersey State Police; Detective James Finn of the New York City Police Department, as well as Agents of this office.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Dr. John F. Condon

A copy of this statement is presently attached to the New York Office file on this case. With reference to Gaglio's alleged statement to Joseph Perrone, the taxi driver, at the time Perrone delivered a note to Dr. Condon at his home, 2974 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, and especially as to Gaglio's supposedly asking Perrone if he had gotten this note at Bainbridge Road and Gun Hill Road, Gaglio stated that when Perrone called at the address Dr. Condon himself came to the door. Perrone then advised Condon that he had a letter for him and when Condon asked Perrone where he had gotten the note, Perrone explained that he had received the same from an unknown man at the corner of Knox Place and Gun Hill Road. Gaglio states that Condon then asked Perrone to give him a good description of this man which Perrone complied with. As to this angle, Gaglio stated that he is not clear as to what he, Gaglio, said to Perrone on the above occasion, and Gaglio did not recall having asked Perrone if he had received a note at Bainbridge Avenue and Gun Hill Road. However, stated Gaglio if any such inquiry was made as is alleged by Perrone it was possibly the request by Gaglio for a verification of what he had possibly overheard Perrone state to Condon before he, Gaglio, was advised by Dr. Condon to take care of Perrone on the night of the delivery of this particular ransom letter. In connection with the conflicting statements between Gaglio and Perrone as to whether it was Bainbridge Ave. and Gun Hill Road or Knox Place and Gun Hill Road where Perrone met the unknown man from whom he received the letter, Gaglio has not been at all definite as to just what had been said. It seems possible, however, that Perrone intended the inference that Gaglio may have known where the unknown man who tendered Perrone the letter would contact with him although nothing has been determined to date from Gaglio or other sources which would bear out such an inference. In addition to Gaglio's outlining his experiences and activities in connection with this case together with certain other incidents relating to his personal history and the like, nothing further has been developed from or concerning him that would serve to place him in the picture of this case to the extent, at least, that further suspicion should be directed upon him.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

RANSOM MONEY

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RANSOM MONEY

The actual ransom paid in this case by Dr. John F. Condon amounted to \$50,000, the bills comprising this sum numbering 2000 of the \$5 denomination; 1500 of the \$10 denomination; and 1250 of the \$20 denomination. All bills are of the series of 1928. The serial numbers of the ransom bills, with the exception of those bills discovered up to and including January 6, 1934, are listed in the Division booklet recently published. This booklet is based on the United States Treasury Department publication of April 6, 1932, which is the official list of the serial numbers.

All \$5 ransom bills included in the above sum are United States notes and bear red seals and red serial numbers. With the exception of eleven bills, whose serial numbers begin with an asterisk (\*), the serial numbers of the \$5 denomination begin with the letters "A" and "B", ranging in the "A" series from 78000000 to 99000000, and in the "B" series from C0621668 to 78000000. All serial numbers of the \$5 denomination are followed by the letter "A".

All of the \$10 ransom bills are United States gold certificates. The serial numbers of all certificates of this denomination are preceded by the letter "A", with the exception of two certificates whose serial numbers are preceded by the letter "B", and eighteen, which are preceded by an asterisk (\*). Likewise, all serial numbers of the \$10 denomination are followed by the letter "A".

The \$20 bills in the ransom payment comprised 1000 United States Gold Certificates and 250 Federal Reserve notes. The serial numbers of the Federal Reserve notes are all preceded by the letter "B" and followed by the letter "A", with the exception of one bill, B 00015922\*, which is followed by an asterisk (\*). The serial numbers of the gold certificates of this denomination are preceded by the letter "A", with the exception of fifteen, whose serial numbers are preceded by an asterisk (\*).

The letters "A" and "B", which precede and constitute a part of the serial numbers of the ransom bills, should not be confused with the plate letter appearing on the respective bills. In both the United States Treasury publication of April 6, 1932, and the Division booklet, the plate letters are listed in the extreme left. In making a check on suspected ransom bills, it is not necessary to take the plate letters into consideration.

The \$50,000 ransom money paid in this case was prepared for Colonel Lindbergh by Mr. F. D. Barto, a partner in the firm of J. F. Morgan & Company, bankers, 23 Wall Street, New York City. Before turning the money over to Colonel Lindbergh, Mr. Barto obtained the serial numbers and a description of the money. Shortly after March 10, 1932 the ransom money was delivered to the home of Dr. Condon by Colonel Breckinridge. Subsequently, Dr. Condon removed the entire sum to the Fordham Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Company for safe-keeping. Just prior to April 2, 1932 the money was again moved, this time to an institution in downtown New York designated by the Morgan firm. On April 2, 1932, the ransom money was again brought to Dr. Condon's home by Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge, and on the same date was brought to St. Raymond's Cemetery by Colonel Lindbergh and Dr. Condon and there paid to "John" by Dr. Condon, as described in another section of this report.

Under date of April 6, 1932, the United States Treasury Department transmitted to the various banking institutions throughout the United States a list of the serial numbers of the currency constituting the ransom payment, with the request that the Treasurer of the United States be notified by telegraph if any of the ransom money was discovered. An effort was made to keep confidential the fact that the authorities had in their possession the serial numbers of the ransom bills, and were endeavoring through the banking institutions to apprehend the guilty parties.

Under date of April 14, 1932, at the request of Colonel Schwarzkopf of the New Jersey State Police, the Division mailed copies of the Treasury Department's publication containing the serial numbers of the ransom bills to various foreign countries.

On April 10, 1932, as the result of a Newark, N. J. bank employee violating this confidence, the serial numbers of the ransom currency were published generally in newspapers throughout the United States, together with the exposure of the fact that all banking institutions were on the look-out for the money.

On May 23, 1932, after the designation of the United States Division of Investigation as the coordinating agency for all Government activity in this case, the New York office of the Division circularized all banking institutions and their branches in Greater New York, advised them of this fact, and requested a close search for the ransom money.

On May 24, 1932, Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, issued a proclamation announcing a reward of \$25,000 would be paid for information resulting in the apprehension and conviction of the kidnapers. Under date of May 26, 1932 circular letter announcing the proclamation and containing a description of the individual to whom the ransom money was paid, were mailed by the Division to all law enforcement officials throughout the United States, at the request of Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

In June, 1932, the Intelligence Unit of the United States Treasury Department and the New Jersey State Police decided to broaden the search for the ransom money and 100,000 circulars were printed containing the serial numbers of the bills, and announced that the State of New Jersey had offered a reward of \$25,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons. Through arrangements with the Chief Post Office Inspector, Washington, D. C., 60,000 of the above circulars were distributed to post offices throughout the United States. The balance were distributed to banking institutions and gasoline filling stations throughout Greater New York. Circulars were also placed in the hands of pari-mutuel departments of various race tracks for the purpose of checking funds wagered on horse races.

Subsequent to April 10, 1932, because of the widespread publicity accorded the serial numbers of the ransom money, it appeared possible that the money may have been cached in a safety deposit box. The New York Police Department obtained the names of all persons in New York State who rented safety deposit boxes in March and April, 1932, together with photostatic copies of their signatures, same to be checked against possible suspects.

Under date of April 5, 1933 the President directed by Executive Order that all gold and gold certificates in circulation be surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch, or member bank on or before May 1, 1933. Following this order, the United States Treasury Department, under date of April 14, 1933, circularized all banking institutions and requested that a close check be made of all gold certificates exchanged or deposited to determine whether they were part of the ransom money. Just prior to May 1, 1933, the New Jersey State Police requested all banks in the State of New Jersey to make a careful check of all gold certificates being surrendered. Likewise the New York City Police made similar arrangements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and all chain banking institutions.

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Money

Despite the above precautions, an aggregate sum of \$3,980 of the ransom money, in gold certificates, was exchanged between April 27, 1933 and May 1, 1933, at three New York City banks, located in the downtown section, within a few blocks of each other. The discovery of this money and of other ransom bills is treated in a subsequent paragraph of this section.

On May 1, 1933 the New York City Police Department distributed 20,000 circulars containing the serial numbers of the ransom bills, with the exception of the gold certificates, to all chain retail establishments in New York City. In addition, a limited supply of small booklets containing the serial numbers was distributed to New York City banking institutions. The circulars announced that the finders of the first one hundred bills would receive rewards of ten dollars each, and the second one hundred bills five dollars each. The appropriation from which the rewards were being paid has recently run out due to the payment of rewards to bank employees. The New York police have advised that to date not a single retail establishment has reported the discovery of a ransom bill. At the present time none of the authorities engaged in the investigation of this case is paying rewards for the discovery of bills, although the \$25,000 reward offered by the State of New Jersey is still outstanding.

In August, 1933, the New York Police made arrangements with the Consolidated Gas Company, electric companies, and the Sinclair Oil Company to be on the look-out for ransom bills.

In October, 1933 the New York Police circularized the larger chain retail establishments, including the United Cigar Stores, the Schulte Cigar Stores, Childs and other chain restaurants, retail chain grocery stores, etc., furnishing them with the serial numbers of the ransom bills, with the exception of the gold certificates, and requested a close look-out for the ransom money.

Under date of November 17, 1933 the New York Division office, in order to revive interest in the search for the ransom currency, again circularized all banking institutions and their branches in Greater New York, requesting a close search for the bills. As a result of this circular letter, a large number of banks communicated with the New York office and requested that they be furnished with the serial numbers of the ransom bills. The only lists of serial numbers available were the large 17 X 27 inch circulars in small type, prepared by the New Jersey State Police and these were furnished all banks which made a request. A survey of the situation revealed that the circulars

in question were inconvenient for the use of bank tellers who have limited space in which to work. Further, it appeared that the booklets furnished the banks by the New York Police, although convenient in size, were limited as to number, with the result that in most cases a single copy only was available to each bank. Thus, it appears that each bank employee handling money has never been provided with a list of the serial numbers in handy form. Consequently, the Division has published a convenient booklet, which is being distributed to each employee handling money in the banks of Greater New York and Westchester County, which adjoins the upper Bronx. It is also planned to place the booklet in the principal chain retail establishments of Greater New York, and other appropriate places.

Copies of this new booklet are being furnished to each field office of the Division. For obvious reasons it is of extreme importance to keep strictly confidential all investigation concerning the ransom money in this case. The New York Division office has stressed the confidential nature of the matter in all circular letters sent to banks and others.

Instructions were received by all New York banks, pursuant to a Presidential Proclamation, that after midnight, January 17, 1934, gold certificates and gold coin could be accepted only for collection. There appeared to be a distinct possibility that the gold certificates paid as ransom money in this case might be surrendered at some of the New York banks within the time limit specified. Therefore, all banks in Greater New York and their branches were circularized and urged to maintain an extremely close look-out on January 17th for gold certificates which might be ransom bills. In addition to the circular letter, a personal watch was maintained throughout the day at the Federal Reserve Bank and a number of other banks in the Bronx, where it appeared most likely an effort would be made to exchange the ransom bills; however, nothing developed. Subsequently the Order was modified and banks were permitted to accept gold coin and gold certificates as before.

The United States Treasury Department, at the request of the Division, is making an appropriate search to determine whether any of the ransom money has been returned to the Treasury through the surrender of gold certificates and the retirement of worn out and mutilated currency.

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Money

All ransom money which has turned up to date in this case is in the custody of Mr. Hugh McQuillan, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, New York City. The practice of giving Mr. McQuillan custody of the money was established during the joint investigation conducted in the years 1932 and 1933 by the New York Police, the New Jersey State Police and the Intelligence Unit. The practice has been to redeem a ransom bill whenever discovered, with another bill of the same denomination.

For the information of all Division offices, the Division under date of December 15, 1933, advised the New York office that "confidential blue slips might be used for the purpose of reimbursing holders of any of the ransom notes, with an explanation as to what the expenditure represents. The notes, of course, as collected will be maintained in a safe at the New York office and the greatest of care should be exercised to see that they are maintained in safety and an accurate report kept concerning their serial numbers and descriptions as they will ultimately be returned to the United States Treasury."

Among the theories advanced in this case has been that of Lieutenant James Finn of the New York City Police, assigned to the case since its inception, to the effect that the unknown individual passing the ransom money usually carries only one bill at a time on his person, and that he keeps the bill folded three ways in his vest pocket. Lieutenant Finn has arrived at this opinion because of the fact, as he states it to be, that all of the individual ransom bills discovered bore creases indicating the three way fold. It appears, however, that most of the individual bills discovered were "floaters" and also that nearly every old bill has the same creases. The theory of Lieutenant Finn that the guilty person or persons are making the creases therefore appears to be largely speculation.

A number of the ransom bills which turned up in November and December, 1933, apparently bore grease marks or an oily substance of some nature. These bills were examined by Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, Chief Medical Examiner, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, who reported as follows:

"The chemical analysis of the stains removed from the three bills which you submitted to me indicate that the stains are mainly of animal or vegetable fat. The consistency of the purified material indicates that it is composed of glycerine esters of the saturated fatty acids."

It has also been reported by Lieutenant Finn that the large sums of the ransom money which turned up in April and May, 1933, bore a strong odor or stench, possibly indicating that the money had been buried in the ground. To date no effort has been made to determine the cause of this odor.

From time to time since the payment of the ransom, newspaper dispatches and unofficial reports have indicated that some of the ransom money had made its appearance in London, Paris, Berlin, Antwerp, Geneva, Montreal, and other foreign points, but official inquiry in each instance resulted in the finding that all news dispatches and similar reports were without foundation in fact. There have likewise been numerous unfounded reports concerning the appearance of the Lindbergh ransom money at New York City and vicinity. In this connection, on May 19, 1932 the New York office was advised by Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Schwarzkopf to the effect that they had received a confidential report from a newspaper in New York City that George A. McManus, well known underworld character in New York, who was tried for the murder of Arnold Rothstein, a notorious gambler, had purchased \$40,000 of the Lindbergh money for \$16,000 and had the same in a safety deposit box in a bank believed to be the Harmon National Bank, 44th Street and Broadway, New York City; also, that he had a woman, Pauline Spruce alias Haddock alias Devoe at the Windsor or Queens Hotel in Montreal, Canada, passing some of the five dollar ransom bills. An investigation at New York City by the Division did not locate a safety deposit box in the name of George A. McManus, nor could his picture be identified at any of the banks in the vicinity of Times Square as a likeness of any person who then had a safety deposit box in any of the institutions. Investigation at Montreal likewise failed to disclose that the Spruce woman under that name or any other known alias, had registered in any of the Montreal hotels during April or May, 1932. She was unknown to the Montreal Police and no information in that vicinity could be obtained concerning her.

For the information of the various field offices of the Division and to prevent any possible error in the checking of the serial numbers of the ransom bills, it is stated that shortly after the payment of the ransom, a booklet was issued by the Charleston National Bank of Charleston, West Virginia, purporting to contain the serial numbers of the ransom notes used in the Lindbergh case. A review of this booklet disclosed several errors in the serial numbers, and the distribution was stopped but not before a number of them had been distributed.

Two days after the payment of the ransom, one of the twenty dollar ransom bills was discovered at the East River Savings Bank at New York City in the regular course of the bank's daily business. From that time on until the present date, Lindbergh ransom bills of all denominations aggregating \$4,390 have been discovered within the metropolitan area of New York City. These particular ransom bills have been discovered at approximately fifty-five different places within the city of New York and in but few instances in adjacent territory.

Listed herein below in chronological order is a resume of the known history of each ransom bill discovered, detailing the significant facts developed. In this connection, the information concerning ransom bills discovered prior to November, 1933 was obtained from the New York City Police Department. Thereafter joint investigations were conducted by representatives of the New York Police, the New Jersey State Police, and the New York Division office.

\$20 Bill - Serial No. B04173050

This bill was received on Monday afternoon, April 4, 1932, on the morning of April 5, 1932, by the East River Savings Bank located at 96th Street and Amsterdam Ave., New York City. A list of the depositors of \$20 currency notes in that bank for the dates mentioned was obtained, after which all such depositors were interviewed. In some cases satisfactory explanations were furnished by depositors as to the source of \$20 bills, in other instances depositors had received the currency as salary on March 31, 1932 and April 4, 1932. No information of any material value has been developed by this Division to date concerning this particular bill.

\$5 Bill - Serial No. E26909389

This bill was deposited at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, by the F. G. Shattuck Company, owner of Schraffts Stores, New York City, on April 14, 1932 and was included in a consolidated deposit from five branch stores as follows: 31 Broadway - 181 Broadway - 281 Broadway - 48 Broadway and 61 Maiden Lane, lower Manhattan, New York City, and was apparently received in the preceding day's business. Nothing further concerning the source of this bill is known.

\$5 Bill - Serial No. A85819751

This bill was received at the Chase National Bank, 7th Avenue and 41st Street, New York City, in a deposit of the receipts of Bickford's Restaurant, 225 West 42nd Street, New York City, on May 19, 1932. It was apparently received at Bickford's between the hours of 2:30 P.M. May 18, 1932 and 6 A.M. May 19, 1932 and is believed to have been received by Peter Reilly, night cashier at Bickford's, about 3:00 A.M. May 19, 1932. Reilly did not receive any \$5 bills during his period of duty until 3:00 A.M. on May 19, 1932, and between that time and 6:00 A.M. received approximately five bills of the \$5 denomination.

The bill in question was possibly presented by an unknown man  
apparently

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money.

of Irish, Italian, or possibly American extraction, about 30 years of age; 5'8" tall, weighing about 150 pounds; with dark brown hair and eyes, flabby face; dark complexion; mild manner; had appearance of taxi driver or chauffeur, dressed in shabby clothes, old grey cap and grey suit. This individual came into Bickford's Restaurant, purchased 15¢ worth of food, and presented his food check and a \$5 bill to Cashier Reilly. This is the only instance during Reilly's period of duty as cashier on May 19, 1932 which aroused any attention on his part to a \$5 bill received by him. Reilly thereafter viewed various photographs contained in the records of the Bureau of Identification, New York City Police Department, but he was unable to find any photograph there which resembled favorably the person who came into Bickford's restaurant during his period of duty, May 19, 1932 and gave to him during that period a \$5 bill.

\$5 Bill - serial No. B52611313

This bill was received at the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., New York City, on June 6, 1932. On that date one of the messengers of the Chase National Bank at the above address, presented a note for \$25.11 which had been received for collection from the Ozone Park National Bank, Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y. to the proprietor of the Brilliant Restaurant, 151 Canal St., New York City, at approximately 11:00 A.M. and received in payment therefor two \$10 notes, one \$5 note and 11¢ in change. When this money was turned into the Chase National Bank, one of its note tellers discovered this particular \$5 ransom bill. The Brilliant Restaurant, located at the entrance to the Manhattan Bridge, at the corner of Canal Street and the Bowery, is quite a large restaurant and caters to a considerable transient trade. Between 7:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. on June 6, 1932, the cashier of the Brilliant Restaurant received six \$5 bills; no attention was paid, however, to the persons passing any of these six bills. A description of the man "John" to whom the ransom was paid in this case, was given to the cashier of the Brilliant Cafeteria after which she advised that a man answering this description visited the Brilliant Restaurant every other day. That suspected person usually partook of some coffee and cakes but had not, to the knowledge of the cashier, previously given her a \$5 bill in payment for same; he usually paying his meal checks with small change. On the day following, June 7, 1932, this man who was believed to answer the description of "John" appeared again at the Brilliant Restaurant. He was taken to New York City Police Headquarters and there questioned during the course of which he gave his name as William Heilewertz, 19 Orchard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was there searched, and at the time had 7¢ on his person. After the investigation of this individual, the New York Police were satisfied that he was not the individual "John" and that he did not pass the bill in question whereupon he was released. Heilewartz is described as a person about 40 years of age, 5'6½", 145 pounds; high cheek bones; brown hair; Polish, and has no criminal record at New York City Police Headquarters. No other ransom bills have turned up at this restaurant since that time to the knowledge of the New York City Police Department or this Division.

\$5 Bill - serial No. B48612232

This bill was discovered at the First National Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York City, on May 23, 1932. It was included in a deposit made on May 20, 1932 by the Consolidated Gas Co., which deposit represented the combined deposits of the Consolidated Gas Co., the Standard Gas Co., and the New Amsterdam Gas Co., all of New York City. The investigation developed that this ransom bill was accepted by one of 65 collectors employed by the Consolidated Gas Co., 157 Hester St., New York City, on May 19, 1932. Further inquiry revealed that the bill had been obtained from Harry Kushner, a gas consumer located at 150 Orchard Street, New York City, in payment of a gas bill amounting to \$5.95 at 10:30 A.M. May 19, 1932. This bill was received by Kushner from Max Rubinstein, 20 Allen St., New York City, who conducts a drygoods store in the basement of 150 Orchard St. No further information could be developed concerning this bill or the possible source from which obtained.

\$5 Bill - serial No. B-53222632

This bill was received at the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Madison Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, on May 19, 1932, in a deposit of the receipts of the Sinclair Refining Co., 42nd Street and Mill Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. It was received with other moneys from various customers of the Sinclair Oil Refining Company at the Sinclair Station on 62nd Street and Mill Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. on May 17, 1932. No information concerning the source from which obtained other than this has been developed.

\$5 Bill - B50522787

This bill was placed on deposit with the Drydock Savings Bank, 341 Bowery, New York City, on June 16, 1932 by one Martha Sohn, 1025 East 167th Street, Bronx, New York City. It was included in a deposit of \$110 in cash, a check for \$10 together with an additional check of unknown amount, representing a dividend of the Gulf Sulphur

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money.

Company. It was found that Martha Sohn is a person of good reputation and character and nothing could be obtained that she had any possible connection with this case in any manner. The only possible source from which this bill could have been obtained by Martha Sohn as stated by her was that she probably received it from J. Lynn and Company, 46 Bond Street, New York City, as salary for services rendered. Further inquiry at the offices of J. Lynn and Company indicate that the monies given to Martha Sohn as salary had been obtained by Lynn and Company from the National City Bank, Bowery and Bond Street, New York City. No further information concerning it could be developed.

\$5 Bill - A44358167

On June 30, 1932 the Assistant Postmaster at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. advised the Mt. Vernon Police Department, that Postal Clerk F. W. Brown, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. in charge of C.O.D. parcel post department, reported the discovery of this bill in the collections of Gilbert R. Anderson, sub-letter-carrier, employed at the Mt. Vernon Post Office to deliver C.O.D. parcel post packages. This bill was received by Anderson from one of two persons, Max Halpern, 25 Alameda St., Mt. Vernon or Edward A. Trotter, 358 Union Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. On June 30, 1932, Max Halpern paid sub-letter carrier Anderson \$24.90 which was due on a parcel post package delivered to him on that date and paid this amount to Anderson with a \$20 bill and a \$5 bill. The \$5 bill he stated he obtained from his petty cash box which was in charge of Peter Odomrik, 23 years of age, of Yonkers, N. Y. who is employed by Halpern. Odomrik stated that he had had this \$5 bill in his petty cash box for two or three weeks prior to June 30, 1932 and that it was probably received in payment of a check cashed at that time by the Mt. Vernon Trust Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The check cashed by Odomrik at that time was in the amount of \$10 and in payment therefor Odomrik recalled having received two \$5 bills. The \$5 bill other than that included in the petty cash box in charge of Peter Odomrik, was given by Halpern to his wife, and upon inspection was found not to be one of the ransom bills of this case. Edward A. Trotter, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. recalled that he had given the postal carrier \$5 in payment of a \$1.69 charge due on a parcel post package delivered to and received by him on June 30, 1932, and stated that this particular bill had been received by him in payment of a salary check which was cashed at a bank, name not recalled, on Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. shortly prior to June 30, 1932. He was, however, unable to state whether the \$5 bill given by him to the postal carrier was the \$5 bill in question.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money.

\$5 Bill - No. B-55637129

This bill was received at the Manufacturers Trust Co., 8th Avenue and 34th Street, New York City, on August 2, 1932, and was contained in a deposit made with that bank on that date by the West End Avenue Corporation of 325 West 71st Street, New York City.

The West End Avenue Corporation operates the buildings at 245 West 75th Street and 325 West 71st Street, both of which are buildings containing furnished apartments. The deposit of the West End Avenue Corporation of August 2, 1932 was made by Joseph Revilla of 325 West 71st Street who is employed by the corporation for the purpose of collecting the rents and managing both apartment houses for the company. Revilla recalled that this deposit was made up of money collected by him as rents from various persons residing on both premises. A number of the tenants were thereafter interviewed concerning the possible source from which this bill had been obtained but further than recalling that they had given Revilla one or more bills of \$5 denomination, nothing could be added which would seem of material assistance in this investigation.

\$5 Bill - No. B-38146929

This bill was received by the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., New York City on July 13, 1932 from Lapham, Potter and Holden, stock brokers, 44 Pine Street, New York City. It was included in a deposit of \$500, made in the afternoon of that date by the above stock brokers. At Lapham, Potter and Holden, it was learned that each morning of their business day they receive \$500 from the Chase National Bank, and deposit the remainder of it each evening with the same bank. On July 13, 1932, Lapham, Potter and Holden received \$500 from the Chase National Bank and deposited the same \$500 in the evening as no cash had been paid out on that particular day. On July 13, 1932 the Chase National Bank at the above address received over \$1,000,000 in currency from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and it was indicated that the above mentioned \$5 ransom bill was apparently a part of that money. Other than this no information could be obtained as to the original source of this bill.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money.

\$5 Bill B-33379453

This bill was found in a deposit made by the Eastern Parkway Bedford Corporation of 387 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. in the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York City, on August 16, 1932. An investigation at the office of the Eastern Parkway Bedford Corporation indicated that this particular bill which was the only \$5 bill in the Eastern Parkway Bedford Corporation deposit of August 16, 1932 had been received a few days previously from Albert Chamberlain of 1536 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Chamberlain who had shortly prior to August 16, 1932, paid his rent to the above corporation evidently included this \$5 bill in the money paid by him. He conducts a candy store at 1536 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. and when interviewed could not recall the source from which this ransom bill was obtained.

\$5 Bill B-41589162

This bill was found in a deposit made at the First National Bank, 2 Wall Street, New York City, for the Consolidated Gas Co., 157 Hester St., New York City, on August 24, 1932. Investigation at the Consolidated Gas Company failed to reveal any information concerning this bill or the possible source from which it had been received.

\$5 Bill - B-53198947

This bill was discovered at 12:30 P.M. September 14, 1932 at the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., 224 West 47th Street, New York City in a deposit made on that date with this bank by the Palace Cafe, 151 W. 46th Street, New York City. Investigation indicates that this bill was received at the Palace Cafe from a customer between the hours of 6 A.M. September 13 and 6 A.M. September 14, 1932. No further information could be developed to indicate the possible source from which this particular ransom bill was obtained. This particular cafe is patronized for the most part by theatrical people and the class of persons usually found in the mid-town section of New York City.

\$5 Bill - B-37032270

This bill was received on October 6, 1932 by the Chase National Bank, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City. It was a part of the cash deposit made by the Perrin Durbrow Life Associates, Inc., 75 Maiden Lane, New York City, on October 6, 1932 at about 2 P.M. This bill was traced to a cash deposit on a thrift account, made on October 4, 1932 to the Perrin Durbrow Life Associates, Inc., by one David Barry (also spelled Bari), 3975 Sodgwick Ave., Bronx, New York City. Barry, upon thorough questioning, advised that this bill had been given to him by Joseph Koretsky, his employer, 1860 Broadway, New York City, who later confirmed this allegation in a satisfactory manner. Both Barry and Koretsky denied any connection with the Lindbergh case and nothing was developed to implicate either of them. Koretsky stated that he withdrew \$45 from the Public National Bank and Trust Co., New York City, on September 28, 1932, in which amount the \$5 bill in question was included. Submission of numerous handwriting specimens of Barry to Albert D. Osborn and Albert S. Osborn, examiners of questioned documents, Woolworth Building, New York City, resulted in the expression of an opinion from each indicating that although Barry's handwriting bore marked resemblance to the handwriting appearing in the Lindbergh extortion letters, various dissimilarities were also apparent. In the opinion of the Messrs. Osborn, the comparison of the handwriting of Barry with the original ransom notes did not justify Barry's arrest. No further information could be developed concerning the previous source from which this bill was obtained.

\$5 Bill - B-40970075

This bill was discovered on October 15, 1932 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City. It had been received by the Federal Bank of New York from the Irvington National Bank and Trust Co., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. On August 13, 1932 this bill was received at the Irvington National Bank and Trust Co. in a deposit made by one Ernest Behrens of 106 Main St., Irvington, N. Y. a building contractor. The bill was deposited in the Irvington Bank on August 13, 1932 by Behrens with other currency, approximately \$56 in cash, together with a check of \$20. Ernest Behrens recalled that he received this bill from his sister, Emily Behrens of 104 Main Street, Irvington, prior to August 13, 1932. Emily had a recollection of receiving the bill from the Westchester Savings Bank at Tarrytown, N. Y., where she had an account, and from which institution she did on August 12, 1932 make a cash withdrawal, receiving four bills of \$5 denomination. She remembered giving her brother, Ernest, one of these \$5 bills in change for a \$20 bill. After a careful study of the possible sources from which the bill in question could have been obtained, Miss Behrens was quite positive that the \$5 ransom bill represented by the serial number listed above, was obtained by her from the Westchester Savings Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y. on August 12, 1932. Other than this no information could be obtained concerning the previous source from which the bill had been received.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money.

\$10 Bill - A74137326

This bill was discovered in the Guaranty Trust Company, Madison Avenue and 60th Street, New York City, on October 22, 1932. It was deposited with other funds on that date by the Adventurer's Club of New York City. Investigation developed that the Adventurer's Club on or about October 20, 1932 had given a dinner at the Hotel Astor, 44th Street and Broadway, and that this bill apparently had been tendered to the Adventurer's Club by someone who purchased an admission to attend the dinner. Nothing further concerning it was developed that would serve to indicate source from which this note had been obtained.

\$5 Bill - B-48602813

This bill was found in a deposit made by Moe Levy and Son, clothiers, 4141 Broadway, New York City, with the Chase National Bank, 575 Fifth Ave., New York City, on October 23, 1932. This particular bill had certain pencil marks inscribed on one side thereof and it was learned that same were placed there by a collector of the Bronx Edison Co., 555 East Tremont Ave., Bronx, New York City. Investigation at the Bronx Edison Company disclosed that this ransom note had previously been tendered to it in payment of an electric light bill by H. Levincat, 1663 Washington Ave., Bronx, New York City, who when questioned stated that he had received it in payment for a meal purchased by a person, name or description unknown, at his restaurant located at Second Avenue and East 12th Street, New York City. Other than this no further information could be developed to indicate the previous person who had handled this bill.

\$20 Bill No. B04052604

This bill was discovered in the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, 70 Broadway, New York City, on October 26, 1932. It had been received in a deposit made on the previous date by Childs Restaurant, 570 Lexington Ave., New York City. Nothing has been developed to date to indicate the source from which this bill had previously been obtained. The only information at Childs Restaurant concerning it, is that it was apparently received from one of the many persons who patronized this restaurant on October 25, 1932.

\$10 Bill - A73682326

This bill was discovered in the National City Bank, main office, New York City, on October 28, 1932. It had been received in a deposit made on the previous date with this bank by the Brooklyn Edison Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. and had apparently been accepted by the Brooklyn Edison Company from one of its many sources of collection. No information had been received to date that would materially assist in tracing this bill further.

\$10 Bill A-70412014

This bill was found at 10:15 A.M. October 29, 1932 in the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City, and had been received on that date in a deposit made by the United Cigar Stores Co., New York City. Further investigation developed only that this particular bill had been accepted from an unknown person who purchased a quantity of cigars in the United Cigar Store No. 1017, located at 118-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens, N. Y. on Thursday morning, October 27, 1932, between 7:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon.

\$5 Bill B-34534059

This bill was discovered at 10:00 A. M. November 11, 1932 in the Central Hanover Bank, 70 Broadway, New York City. It was found in a deposit made on that date by Childs Restaurant, 570 Lexington Ave., New York City. This bill, which is the second ransom note to make its appearance at this Childs Restaurant, was contained in a package containing \$325, representing the receipts of this restaurant, from 8:00 A.M. November 10, 1932 to 1:30 P. M. November 10, 1932. This package was delivered to the Central Hanover Bank by the Armored Service and was intact at the time of its delivery. No information concerning the identity of the person who may have passed the bill could be secured from the different clerks on duty at this particular Childs Restaurant during the time in which this bill was accepted there.

\$5 Bill - B-57929279

This bill was found at 3:10 P.M. November 10, 1932 in the Fifth Avenue Branch of the National City Bank, Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street, New York City. It was discovered among four \$5 bills offered to a clerk at that bank for exchange by a woman named Anna Selman, Spring Valley, N. Y. who is a cashier employed by H. Lambort, 254 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom Money.

Investigation in the store located at 254 Fifth Ave., New York City and interview with H. J. Cohen, the manager, and Miss Solman, developed no information concerning the identity of the salesman from whom Miss Solman received this particular bill although she was under the impression that between 11:00 A.M. and 2:15 P.M. November 10, 1932, which is the busiest time of Miss Solman's duty in the store, there was a hosiery sale in progress and that during this period she received a number of \$5 bills; other than this she could offer no further information concerning this particular ransom bill.

\$5 Bill - B-35054555

This bill was found in the business of the Brooklyn Edison Company, Surf Avenue, Coney Island, Brooklyn, N. Y. on November 19, 1932 in a payment of an electric light bill for the premises located at 1937 East 92nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Louis Alfenbein of these premises who tendered this bill advised that the same had been withdrawn by him from the Bowery Savings Bank, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, on October 28, 1932. Thereafter investigation was conducted at the Bowery Savings Bank at this address in New York City but nothing was learned concerning the source from which the bill had previously been secured.

\$5 Bill - B52374914

This bill was discovered at 2:30 P. M. November 21, 1932 in the Times Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, 7th Avenue and 41st Street, New York City, in a deposit made on that date by the Great Western Beef Co. 591 Ninth Avenue, New York City, at 2:00 P.M. same date. The cashier of the Great Western Beef Company who made the deposit, recalled that the deposit consisted of \$26 in currency which represented the sales of the beef company for Saturday, November 19, 1932 and \$50 in currency received from the Sheridan Cafeteria, 223 West 36th Street, New York City, in payment of a worthless check. The proprietor of the above store advised that 1,100 customers came into his place of business on Saturday, November 19, 1932, and in view thereof he was unable to state the possible source from which the bill had been obtained. He also advised that he was unable to recall the source from which the bill may have been received by him except that it was apparently part of the receipts of Saturday, November 19, 1932.

\$5 Bill - A-56258526

This bill was discovered in the Times Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, 7th Ave. and 41st St., New York City, on November 29, 1932.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

It was part of a \$40 deposit made on this date with this bank by the Minsky Burlesque Theatre, West 42nd Street, New York City. The deposit consisted of three \$5 bills and twenty five singles. Investigation developed that this deposit was part of the receipts of Friday, November 25, 1932, Saturday, November 26, 1932 and Sunday, November 27, 1932 of the Republic Theatre, West 42nd Street, New York City, which is also owned by the Mirth Theatrical Company. Nothing has been developed to indicate the source from which this bill had previously been obtained. It appears likely that it was tendered by someone attending a burlesque show at the Republic Theatre on one of the above mentioned dates.

\$5 Bill - No. B-50669762

This bill was found in the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, 70 Broadway, New York City, on December 6, 1932. It was contained in a deposit made by the Edwards Sport Shop, 111 Nassau Street, New York City, on December 5, 1932. This bill was among the cash receipts of the Edwards Sport Shop at the above address on the date previous. Investigation which followed thereafter at the Edwards Shop failed to develop any information which would throw light on the person who passed the particular bill, nor could there be learned any indication of the source from which it had been obtained.

\$10 Bill - No. A-45271903

This bill was discovered in the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York City on December 22, 1932. It was contained in a deposit made by the Whelan Drug Store at 1490 Third Ave., corner 84th Street, New York City on the day previous. Investigation there developed that the bill had been received by the store, apparently from a customer. Nothing further concerning this bill could be learned.

\$10 Bill - No. 13447722

This bill was found on March 3, 1933 in the Guaranty Trust Co., 180 Broadway, New York City. It was contained in a \$50 deposit made on that date with this bank by the United Cigar Store, #492, 504 Third Ave., New York City. Inquiry revealed that this bill had been received at the United Cigar Store on March 1, 1933 between the hours of 12:00 Noon and 1:00 P.M. It was learned from the manager, Philip Alsofrom, who was on duty during that period, that he received this particular bill from an unknown man whom he described as being about 6' tall, 40 years of age, light complexion, long thin face, and who wore a soft hat and dark clothing. This man was not a regular customer, and in the recollection of the manager, had never been in the store before. He does not believe he would know the man if he saw him again.

\$20 Bill - B-03525275

This bill was discovered in the First National Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York City, on April 12, 1933. It was contained in a deposit of \$32,275 made with this bank on the above date by the Consolidated Gas Company, 157 Hester St., New York City, and more particularly, in a bundle of \$350 which had been counted and strapped at the Consolidated Gas Company on April 11, 1933. Investigation developed that on April 11, 1933 the Consolidated Gas Company, received their payroll from the National City Bank, 137 East 14th St., New York City, out of which the various employees were paid. A number of these employees thereafter came to the Cashier of the Consolidated Gas Company for the purpose of having \$20 bills changed. The payroll received from the National City Bank on the above date had been taken from accumulated money at the bank. Investigation concerning this bill failed to develop any information of value with respect to its source before reaching the bank.

\$10 Bill A-27452504

This bill was discovered in the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City, on April 13, 1933. It was included in a deposit of \$25,250, made on this date by the Public National Bank, Grand and Havemeyer Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. Further inquiry revealed that this ransom bill had been contained in a \$250 bundle of gold certificates included in the \$25,250 deposit. The bills comprising the \$250 bundle were an accumulation of gold certificates received by the Public National Bank between March 28, 1933 and April 11, 1933. No information of material value has been developed to date which would indicate in any way the identity of the previous holder of this ransom bill.

\$10 Bill - A-72061393

This bill was discovered on April 14, 1933 in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It was included in a \$4,000 deposit made on this date by the Manufacturers Trust Co., branch office, Columbus Circle and 59th Street, New York City. Investigation indicated that this bill was among an accumulation of gold certificates deposited in the above branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company between the dates of April 4 and April 11, 1933. No information of any value other than this was obtained.

\$10 Bill - A-68440693

This bill was found in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on April 19, 1933. It was a part of a deposit made with this bank on April 13, 1933 by the Fifth Avenue branch of the Chase National Bank, 5th Avenue and 23rd Street, New York City. Inquiry concerning it indicated that the bill was included in a package of \$500 in currency which had been counted, sorted and wrapped by the head receiving teller, Chase National Bank, on April 11, 1933, and which had been forwarded to the Federal Reserve on April 13, 1933. This amount represented a deposit made by the Union Dime Savings Bank, 6th Avenue and 40th Street, New York City. It was learned at the Union Dime Savings Bank that the bill in question was one of the gold certificates accumulated at this bank between April 4, and April 11, 1933, and further than this no information could be obtained, concerning the person who had previously hold it.

\$10 Bill - A-42040299

This bill was found in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City, on April 22, 1933. It was contained in a deposit of \$6,000 made with the Federal Reserve Bank on April 18, 1933 by the Chemical Bank and Trust Co., Broadway and 73rd Street, New York City. Inquiry indicated this bill had been received at the Chemical Bank about 2:00 P.M. April 18, 1933. A search of the deposit tickets was made at the Chemical Bank, and the names of six depositors from one of whom it was thought this ransom bill was received, were obtained. Interview of the six depositors developed that on April 16, 1933, J. H. Adams, 2152 Broadway at 75th Street, a poultry and meat dealer, and one of the depositors in question, sent an employee, John Cooper of 259 West 234th Street to the Chemical Bank with the \$150 deposit. It appeared, from the investigation of this angle, that Cooper had made the deposit in which the ransom bill was found.

Further inquiry disclosed that Miss Kay, 57 Wadsworth Terrace, Washington Heights, New York City, cashier in the employ of J. H. Adams, remembered receiving this bill on April 18, 1933 from an unknown woman, about 35 years of age, 5'6" tall, 135 pounds, medium dark complexion, who spoke with an accent which Miss Kay believed to be French. The woman left the store after having purchased a small quantity of meat; she wasn't seen at this place of business prior or subsequent to that date. Other than this no information was obtained.

\$5 Bill - No. B-56667794-A

This bill was discovered in the First National Bank, main office, New York City on April 27, 1933. Investigation following its appearance there traced it into the possession of one Paul Yakutis (also spelled Youkutis), proprietor of a rooming house, where he also resides, at 234 East 18th Street, New York City. Investigation by representatives of the Intelligence Unit, and the New York City Police Department developed that Yakutis had made long distance telephone calls to a person named J. Fries at Youngsville, N. Y. It was ascertained from the Youngsville Postmaster that Fries had worked in that vicinity but was not well known. The investigation further developed that a person named J. Fries worked on the Lindbergh home as a steam fitter at which time he roomed with a farmer in Hopewell named Hurley, whose son also worked on the Lindbergh home as laborer and after the house was completed, he acted as caretaker for about a week while Whately, the butler, and his wife were at Englewood. It appears that the New Jersey State Police had been making efforts to check up on all persons employed in the construction of the Lindbergh house but Fries was not located. An undercover man was placed by the New York City Police Department in the Yakutis home and arrangements were made to observe all phone messages coming in or out of the house. Further efforts were made to trace the steam fitter, Fries, and through a labor union of which he was a member, he was located in Connecticut where he satisfactorily explained his activities to the police. After his activities had been observed by the police for a week, he was taken to Police Headquarters at New York City and questioned, as a result of which it is reported they were convinced he had no connection with the case and that the source of the \$5 bill he tendered to the Gas Company could not be traced further.

Additional details of the investigation in this respect have not been received, and this matter will be given further attention.

\$10 Gold Certificates (fifty in number, amounting to

A 7090 7298 A	A 0558 6322 A	A 4441
A 0237 6032 A	A 7040 0318 A	* 0102
A 3618 9557 A	A 4526 4340 A	A 7711
A 7118 3402 A	A 4212 5178 A	A 5145
A 7710 1317 A	A 5101 9400 A	A 7472
A 3436 6472 A	A 7831 5592 A	A 7192
A 7472 4721 A	A 4519 5852 A	A 3534
A 3364 7806 A	A 3428 3875 A	A 7071
A 3025 3101 A	A 5821 5037 A	A 5236
A 7413 7776 A	A 7833 5858 A	A 0100
A 7188 5911 A	A 7587 2139 A	A 6434
A 6782 0066 A	A 4598 1758 A	A 4053
A 7597 3141 A	A 3619 3609 A	A 4652
A 7309 7535 A	A 2683 0747 A	A 6067
A 7678 4963 A	A 7195 1252 A	A 7562
A 1736 5660 A	A 7855 7725 A	A 3147
A 7833 2935 A	A 5215 2331 A	

The fifty described ransom bills were discovered at the Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, on April 27, 1933, and were included in a deposit of \$36,500.00 made on that date at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 149 Broadway, New York City. The ransom bills were in a separate package with a strap around them. Investigation at the Manufacturers Trust Company, on April 28, 1933, revealed that the ransom bills had been placed in the vault on April 27, by Receiving Teller Leroy Clarkson of Bellmore, L.I. Although Clarkson recalled that these particular bills were among other bills between April 27, and 29, 1933 (most probably on April 28, 1933) he was unable to recall the identity or give a description of the person who exchanged the bills. Representatives of the Jersey State Police examined handwriting on deposit tickets for the dates in question but in their opinion none compared with the notes in this case. It is pointed out that New York banks require a person who is exchanging gold certificates for other currency, to fill out a deposit slip. Investigation by the New Jersey State Police, the New York City Police, and the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department, failed to develop the identity of the person who exchanged the above ransom bills.

This New York City there traced (Youk is), pr 234 East 18th of the Intell developed the named J. Fries Youngsville Po well known. J. Fries worked roomed with a worked on the he acted as co his wife were had been making construction cover man was Yakutis home a in or out of t Fries, and thr in Connecticut police. After was taken to p result of t

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

and likewise failed to reveal which deposit slip of those received at the bank during the dates in question, was used to effect the exchange of the ransom money for other money. Recently, the New York Division Office obtained from the Manufacturers Trust Company a list of depositors who deposited amounts of \$500 or more between the dates of April 21st and April 29, 1933, and an effort will be made to determine the identity of the person who passed the ransom bills and the name used on the deposit slip.

A 4822 0403 A	A 481C 2958 A
A 5233 8174 A	A 4656 9655 A
A 5697 5901 A	A 2188 1440 A
A 3802 8467 A	A 6842 6532 A
A 7421 3743 A	A 6412 4620 A
A 3432 4054 A	A 7782 1741 A
A 5828 4160 A	A 7207 3453 A
A 6930 5762 A	A 7711 0135 A
A 7716 7793 A	A 6189 9785 A
A 5888 2706 A	A 6850 0707 A
A 7355 9218 A	A 3766 9650 A
A 4459 4492 A	A 5585 0795 A
A 3021 3631 A	A 3259 9257 A

These bills were found on May 1, 1933 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City. Investigation developed that the above mentioned bills were included in a deposit of \$113,350.00 received from the Chemical National Bank and Trust Company, main office, Broadway and Cortlandt Street, New York City, on April 29, 1933. The bills in question were apparently contained in a separate package of \$50,000.00 in gold certificates, made up in the Chemical National Bank by Mr. Gilbert Yates. Each receiving teller at the Chemical National Bank was questioned with reference to the above bills but none could furnish any information concerning the person who deposited or exchanged the bills. The investigation by the New Jersey State Police and the Intelligence Unit developed that the ransom bills were probably received at the Chemical Bank on April 28, 1933, on which date there were 110 depositors. The investigation developed no information of material value and failed to disclose the name used on the deposit slip. It is the intention of the New York Division Office to make a further check as to these ransom bills.

On Saturday, April 29, 1935, twenty-four \$10 Gold certificates of the Lindbergh ransom money were discovered by a counter at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City. These bills had been included in a deposit of \$153,500 made, by the Chemical National Bank and Trust Co., Cortlandt Street and Broadway, New York City, on April 28, 1933. Nothing was developed at the Chemical National Bank from any of the tellers, which would indicate the identity of the person who deposited or exchanged these bills. Investigation by the New York Police developed that the ransom bills were probably received at the Chemical National Bank on April 27, 1933, on which date there were 41 depositors. The 24 ransom bills were wrapped as follows:

One package of \$1,000 in which was contained a \$10 ransom bill, No. A 7722 9167, with the initial "G" thereon. The teller at the bank who was represented by the initial "G" was thereafter questioned thoroughly but he could furnish no information relative to the depositor of this bill.

A second package of \$1,000 containing seven ransom bills was wrapped by a teller having the initial "M". This teller likewise could impart no information which would be of assistance in determining the person who made the deposit. The numbers of the ransom bills contained in this package are as follows:

A 3431 0684 A	A 5549 8743 A
A 7774 0948 A	A 2018 7949 A
A 7588 5670 A	* 0111 4064 A
A 6952 6422 A	

A third package of \$1,000 contained 16 ransom bills, and was wrapped by a person having the initial "G" who, upon questioning, could furnish no information relative to the source from which same had been obtained. The following ransom bills were contained in this package:

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

A 1826 9432 A	A 5192 7257 A
A 4459 5644 A	A 6992 3957 A
A 7860 2221 A	A 7460 4907 A
A 6097 3801 A	A 7398 4627 A
A 7901 1582 A	A 3482 3304 A
A 7381 2241 A	A 5548 7650 A
A 0730 8597 A	A 5153 3325 A
A 5727 2301 A	A 7592 1021 A

It is the intention of the New York Division office to check further as to the above.

On May 2, 1933 there were discovered in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 296 - \$10 gold certificates, and one \$20 gold certificate, all Lindbergh ransom notes. These bills are included among the currency received at the Federal Reserve Bank on May 1, 1933 and apparently had been made in one deposit. Immediately upon the discovery of these bills, deposit tickets at the Federal Reserve Bank for May 1, 1933 were examined. One was found bearing the name and address of "J. J. Faulkner, 537 West 149th Street" which had marked thereon "Gold Certificates" "\$10 and \$20" in the amount of \$2,980. Receiving Teller, James P. Estey, of 92-St. Nicholas Ave., New York City, who received those bills examined the deposit ticket of J. J. Faulkner, and stated that he personally had placed the numerals "10 and 20" together with words "gold certificates" on the slip. He recalled having wrapped the bills and he remembered that he did not check them at the time. Although he gave careful study to deposits and exchanges received by him on May 1, 1933 he was unable to furnish any information concerning a description or the possible identity, other than the name appearing above, concerning the person who made the deposit. Estey recalled having received the currency from some unknown person, some time during May 1, 1933. After its receipt, Estey strapped the currency and forwarded same to the Money Department of the Federal Reserve for counting.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

The serial numbers of the 296-\$10 gold certificates and the one \$20 gold certificate are as follows:

Δ 0074 5214 Δ	Δ 5149 1045 Δ	Δ 0098 3568 Δ
Δ 5240 7603 Δ	Δ 1010 1997 Δ	Δ 5315 3540 Δ
Δ 1070 0210 Δ	Δ 5535 7248 Δ	Δ 1520 6556 Δ
Δ 5683 3070 Δ	Δ 5714 0329 Δ	Δ 1525 4981 Δ
Δ 7379 4987 Δ	Δ 1774 7568 Δ	Δ 7409 3723 Δ
Δ 1960 5653 Δ	Δ 7418 0074 Δ	Δ 2610 4642 Δ
Δ 7439 7192 Δ	Δ 2961 7268 Δ	Δ 7446 3294 Δ
Δ 3128 0395 Δ	Δ 7453 6606 Δ	Δ 3223 0973 Δ
Δ 7497 2436 Δ	Δ 3437 5616 Δ	Δ 7579 1084 Δ
Δ 3761 0186 Δ	Δ 7582 4312 Δ	Δ 4022 5011 Δ
Δ 4181 6472 Δ	Δ 7618 2635 Δ	Δ 4417 0773 Δ
Δ 7641 5256 Δ	Δ 4426 0463 Δ	Δ 7662 1113 Δ
Δ 4436 1730 Δ	Δ 7701 7916 Δ	Δ 4609 2673 Δ
Δ 4831 6400 Δ	Δ 7723 3219 Δ	Δ 4891 1894 Δ
Δ 7745 1361 Δ	Δ 4911 2607 Δ	Δ 7749 2616 Δ
Δ 4926 6411 Δ	Δ 7762 8941 Δ	Δ 5021 1347 Δ
Δ 7774 3254 Δ	Δ 5041 9555 Δ	Δ 7797 5235 Δ
Δ 5043 7803 Δ	Δ 7811 1593 Δ	Δ 5051 5461 Δ
Δ 7818 0766 Δ	Δ 5074 4245 Δ	Δ 7822 9518 Δ
Δ 5817 0760 Δ	Δ 7841 3093 Δ	Δ 5975 2884 Δ
Δ 5985 1005 Δ	Δ 7901 7136 Δ	Δ 6022 7222 Δ
Δ 7912 7369 Δ	Δ 6106 2922 Δ	Δ 7923 1333 Δ
Δ 6170 4266 Δ	Δ 8006 3692 Δ	Δ 6578 9176 Δ
Δ 8006 6450 Δ	Δ 6848 3986 Δ	Δ 8012 6526 Δ
Δ 6896 1055 Δ	Δ 8037 3165 Δ	Δ 6987 2500 Δ
Δ 9462 5105 Δ	Δ 7002 1786 Δ	Δ 3310 5945 Δ
Δ 7016 1660 Δ	Δ 5682 0311 Δ	Δ 7148 6032 Δ
Δ 5703 3047 Δ	Δ 7179 1384 Δ	Δ 5225 1543 Δ
Δ 7271 6954 Δ	Δ 5018 9491 Δ	Δ 7287 0700 Δ
Δ 6016 5033 Δ	Δ 7295 1259 Δ	Δ 2772 5564 Δ
Δ 7296 2112 Δ	Δ 6089 4108 Δ	Δ 7331 9156 Δ
Δ 3518 9042 Δ	Δ 7337 2384 Δ	Δ 0248 8125 Δ
Δ 7495 2099 Δ	Δ 7967 5552 Δ	Δ 2439 7028 Δ
Δ 4229 7940 Δ	Δ 7343 2849 Δ	Δ 7847 0736 Δ
Δ 7543 4336 Δ	Δ 6899 4123 Δ	Δ 1160 3969 Δ
Δ 3732 1167 Δ	Δ 2690 4993 Δ	Δ 5703 8715 Δ
Δ 2160 5839 Δ	Δ 6416 4748 Δ	Δ 6145 0422 Δ
Δ 5829 4152 Δ	Δ 4920 3298 Δ	Δ 6607 3082 Δ
Δ 5019 5412 Δ	Δ 2892 8826 Δ	Δ 7987 1602 Δ
Δ 2204 1967 Δ	Δ 3446 5746 Δ	Δ 4613 3623 Δ
Δ 7562 1046 Δ	Δ 7834 3247 Δ	Δ 3611 2681 Δ
Δ 6012 9373 Δ	Δ 2817 9971 Δ	Δ 5817 9864 Δ

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

A 6014 6719 A	A 6851 3853 A	A 5324 4691 A
A 7310 2904 A	A 3535 3132 A	A 7454 5057 A
A 6936 5635 A	A 7864 0556 A	A 5792 2663 A
A 4224 9451 A	A 5328 2521 A	A 2242 8404 A
A 3021 1325 A	A 4486 3837 A	A 2007 4137 A
A 7656 6829 A	A 6823 9511 A	A 3494 9038 A
A 7054 2601 A	A 6075 9048 A	A 2530 3419 A
A 7715 4989 A	A 1159 4811 A	A 0346 4675 A
A 6094 6515 A	A 3236 4559 A	A 7813 6709 A
A 6847 5507 A	A 7963 7232 A	A 7489 1477 A
A 1335 7881 A	A 2948 9796 A	A 7836 6742 A
A 6188 6008 A	A 2756 6868 A	A 5310 7316 A
A 7633 9845 A	A 4135 0178 A	A 6035 9613 A
A 0240 8689 A	A 4492 0823 A	A 7406 7207 A
A 7561 0086 A	A 7673 6191 A	A 7791 1474 A
A 1693 7807 A	A 2470 5754 A	A 7836 3297 A
A 5078 9113 A	A 2544 5459 A	A 1743 2368 A
A 4921 1496 A	A 5728 6024 A	A 7766 7043 A
A 0970 7654 A	A 0715 0111 A	A 7742 4606 A
A 4066 5582 A	A 7672 7618 A	A 6604 6522 A
A 5945 6073 A	A 7415 3934 A	A 1278 8456 A
A 6989 3954 A	A 7912 7114 A	A 5564 3361 A
A 7281 6663 A	A 5587 1477 A	A 7673 0490 A
A 3093 8353 A	A 7853 0740 A	A 5728 1267 A
A 7551 3861 A	A 7613 0893 A	A 3089 1968 A
A 9601 0618 A	A 2465 5047 A	A 4416 3814 A
A 7760 0550 A	A 2693 9378 A	A 1403 0957 A
A 0895 5578 A	A 7227 2783 A	A 6028 1917 A
A 3747 5973 A	A 2805 8389 A	A 7047 4673 A
A 5334 1864 A	A 5879 3545 A	A 4128 1487 A
A 7822 3785 A	A 6311 4275 A	A 5147 7630 A
A 7179 1372 A	A 7218 7206 A	A 7514 3234 A
A 5528 2526 A	A 7865 3351 A	A 3922 3051 A
A 7959 2707 A	A 7352 7793 A	A 1954 3100 A
A 5330 4852 A	A 7156 6221 A	A 5099 1864 A
A 1958 9775 A	A 7343 7955 A	A 7630 0934 A
A 1839 2019 A	A 2973 3483 A	A 6951 8549 A
A 0452 3922 A	A 0884 8695 A	A 3827 1290 A
A 1067 3449 A	A 3621 6609 A	A 3263 4509 A
A 4035 9570 A	A 3424 7883 A	A 7029 2021 A
A 7069 2236 A	A 7847 9047 A	A 3427 8321 A
A 4082 3554 A	A 3017 6447 A	A 3156 8006 A
A 6324 7794 A	A 7311 2386 A	A 7927 8644 A
A 6639 2964 A	A 4209 7895 A	A 7225 2470 A
A 3498 9947 A	A 2014 7593 A	A 1693 2732 A
A 7600 8064 A	A 7719 9207 A	A 4814 6994 A
	A 7849 1851 A	

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

A 7993 0014 A	A 3618 3364 A	A 3266 5500 A
A 3089 1968 A	A 7767 7909 A	A 5826 0530 A
A 5586 6934 A	A 1518 9995 A	A 7125 7304 A
A 3320 2835 A	A 6012 3403 A	A 3093 2397 A
A 7766 5717 A	A 7706 2747 A	A 7065 8598 A
A 3800 7612 A	A 3280 6786 A	A 6916 2772 A
A 6001 2972 A	A 3246 8877 A	A 6926 3547 A
A 7189 0125 A	A 4952 6207 A	A 7447 6562 A
A 6406 2850 A	A 0387 6138 A	A 5914 7280 A
A 7417 7145 A	A 7746 9078 A	A 6866 3651 A
A 4943 3868 A	A 4886 9912 A	A 6618 6861 A

\$20. Gold Certificate A 3934 1874 A

The New York Police; the New Jersey State Police and the Intelligence Unit conducted a joint investigation at the address "537 West 149th Street", New York City but failed to find anyone at that address by the name of "J. J. Faulkner". Additional details as to this phase of the case are set forth in the section "Subjects and Suspects", sub-section "Unknown Person No. 5, J. J. Faulkner et al."

\$10 Bill - A60846145

This bill was discovered on May 8, 1933 at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. It was included in a deposit of \$970, 876.00 made with this bank on May 7, 1933 by the Corn Exchange Bank, 86 th Street and Lexington Ave., New York City. This deposit was made up at the Corn Exchange Bank on May 3, 1933. The bill itself was contained in a package of \$500 bearing the notations "No. 34" and in pencil the initials "J L" indicating that head teller J. Lynch of the Corn Exchange Bank had prepared this package of \$500. Investigation indicated that the ransom bill in question had been received at the Corn Exchange Bank prior to May 2, 1933, although nothing could be learned to indicate the possible source or person from which the same had been obtained.

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

\$10 Bill - A-18300206

This bill was discovered on May 9, 1933 in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City. It was included in a \$31,400 deposit made by the Union Square branch of the bank of Manhattan, Union Square and 16th Street, on the same date. The bill, in a package of \$1,000, representing an accumulation of currency received at the Union Square branch of the Bank of Manhattan during May 3, and 4, 1933. No information of value was obtained concerning the identity of the depositor or the source of this bill.

\$5 Bill - B-15910798

This bill was discovered on June 7, 1933 at the Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch, 7th Avenue and 41st Street, New York City. It was included in a night-box deposit made on that date by Albrecht and Co., dealers in ladies' novelties, 1375 Broadway, New York City. The deposit was made by Sidney Jacobson, Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City, who is employed as a salesman by Albrecht and Company. Jacobson recalled that about 3:00 P.M. on June 6, 1933 he received this bill in payment for a pair of ladies' cotton gloves valued at 59¢. Jacobson stated that he remembered receiving this bill because the woman who tendered same, looked at him in a very suspicious manner; however, Jacobson was unable to furnish a description of the woman and nothing further concerning her identity could be learned.

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-35186638

This bill was discovered on June 10, 1933 at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. It was contained in a deposit made by the Irving Trust Company, Fordham Branch, East Fordham Road and Marion Ave., Bronx, New York City, on the day previous. An investigation conducted at the Fordham Branch of the Irving Trust Company failed to elicit any information that might indicate the source from which this bill had been obtained. An examination was made of all deposit tickets at this bank, during the period over which a number of gold certificates, including this bill could have accumulated but this failed to reveal the identity of the depositor.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-79742843

This bill was discovered on June 13, 1933 at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. It was included in a deposit made by the First National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y. by registered mail under date of June 8, 1933, in a package containing \$200 in old bills, characterized by the Federal Reserve as "rags", bearing a label marked 1733. The investigation developed that the Postmaster at Cherry Valley, N.Y. had included this bill in a deposit of \$525 which he made at the First National Bank of Cooperstown on June 7, 1933. Inquiry at the post office Cherry Valley, N.Y. developed that this gold certificate was obtained from a Mr. E. C. Fonda of Cherry Valley, who on or about June 3, 1933 purchased a money order. Fonda stated that on June 3, 1933, a Mrs. John O'Neill, the wife of a farmer located on Sharon Road near East Springfield, N.Y. purchased a quantity of drygoods from him and in payment for same gave him the gold certificate in question. Mrs. O'Neill obtained the bill from her husband, John O'Neill, who advised that on or about the 10th of February, 1933, he obtained this particular ransom bill together with five other gold certificates from the National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N.Y. This bank was closed on March 4, 1933, when it was placed under the supervision of a Conservator, J. S. Scott. Other than the above, nothing has been developed to indicate the identity of the previous holder of this ransom bill.

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-12859632

This bill was discovered on June 18, 1933 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City. It was included in a package of 100 - \$10 bills and deposited with the Federal Reserve to the account of James A. Hearn and Son, drygoods, 20 West 14th Street, New York City on May 29, 1933 at the Washington Square branch of the National City Bank, 13th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. No information has been developed to indicate the identity of the previous holder of this bill and it appears that the bill was accepted from one of the customers of Hearn and Sons, drygoods store, in the regular course of their business prior to May 29, 1933.

\$5 Bill - B-49005340

This bill was discovered in the First National Bank, 2 Wall Street, New York City, on November 20, 1933. It had been received by this bank in a deposit amounting to \$3,043 made by the Consolidated Gas Company, New York City, on November 17, 1933. The bill was traced back to a Mrs. Rosa Fuhr, 230 East 7th Street, New York City, who had obtained the same as part of a cash withdrawal amounting to \$30 made by her from the Public National Bank, Avenue C and 2nd Street, New York City on October 23, 1933. No further information could be obtained concerning the previous holder of this bill.

\$5 Bill - B-26913067

This bill was discovered on November 24, 1933 at the Corn Exchange Bank, Pennsylvania Station Branch, 33rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. It had been placed with other currency as a deposit by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the date previous. Other than the finding that this bill had been accepted at the Pennsylvania Station in New York City from one of thousands of persons who purchase tickets at that station, nothing could be learned to indicate the actual person who had passed it or the possible source from which it had been obtained. During the investigation concerning this bill, Cashier James MacWhan, Pennsylvania Railroad employee, although he could not recall the source from which this particular bill had been obtained, related that on Tuesday evening, November 21, 1933 at about 10:00 P.M. while he was working Window No. 23 at the Pennsylvania Station, a male individual approached him apparently from the 33rd Street entrance to the Pennsylvania Station and inquired as to whether he, MacWhan, would exchange a number of \$5 bills for other currency. This individual was described by MacWhan as being 5'5" tall; weight 145 pounds; dark complexion; no glasses; no scars; poorly dressed; wearing a soft, dirty, light brown hat; brown overcoat and being of Italian or Jewish extraction. He exhibited no bills and did not buy a ticket but merely inquired as to whether MacWhan would exchange some \$5 bills for other currency. During the conversation the stranger stated that he had on his person about 100 - \$5 bills. MacWhan dismissed him with the comment that the cashier at the station could possibly exchange the bills for him if they were good bills. This individual did not thereafter go to the cashier's window as MacWhan observed him leave the Pennsylvania Station by the 33rd Street exit. He has not been seen since by MacWhan nor did MacWhan recall having seen him prior to the above occasion.

\$5 Bill - B-35435796

This bill was discovered on November 27, 1933 at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 7th Avenue and 14th Street, New York City. It was contained in a deposit of \$3,022.23 made at this bank on the same date by the Sheridan Square Theatre, New York City, N.Y. The investigation developed that this bill was received at the Sheridan Square Theatre, 7th Avenue and 8th St., New York City, at approximately 9:30 P.M., Sunday, November 26, 1933 by one of the cashiers from an unknown man who attended the show alone at the Sheridan Square Theatre on that night. The cashier recalled the receipt of this bill only for the reason that the man virtually threw it, folded, through the ticket office window, causing her to look up at him in some anger. The picture which was being exhibited at that time was entitled "Broadway through a Keyhole" featuring Texas Guinan. The cashier held no conversation with the man from whom she received the bill. The cashier described this man as being about 30 to 35 years of age; slender build; 5'8" or 9" tall; about 155 or 160 pounds; light complexion; thin face; light brown hair; smooth shaven; high cheek bones; broad shoulders; apparently American and wore at the time a dark soft hat with the front brim pulled down, dark suit and no overcoat. The cashier stated she had not seen him prior to November 26, 1933, nor has she seen him since, and believes that she can identify him if she sees him again.

\$5 Bill - A-57865194

This bill was discovered on December 7, 1933 at the Broadway Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 525 Broadway, New York City. It was included in a currency exchange made at this Bank on that date by the Banco Di Napoli Trust Co., of New York, 526 Broadway, New York City, and apparently accepted by the latter from of approximately five hundred persons, chiefly Italians making foreign remittances from the Napoli Bank to points in Italy, on December 6, 1933. The identity of the person who may have presented this bill to the Napoli Bank is unknown.

\$5 Bill - B-12695891

This bill was discovered on December 18, 1933 in the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 7th Avenue Branch, New York City, and was contained in a deposit of \$251.34 made on the same date at this bank by the Gasoline Distributors of New York, Inc., 153 Seventh Ave., New York City. Investigation disclosed this bill was received by the gasoline station conducted by the gasoline distributors at the above address, between 7:00 A.M., December 16, 1933 and midnight December 17, 1933. There has not been developed to date any indication as to the source from which this bill was obtained by the gasoline station.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money

\$10 Gold Certificate - A72984929

This bill was discovered at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on December 27, 1933. It was contained in a deposit made at the Federal Reserve on the previous date by the Bank of New York and Trust Company, Wall and William Streets, New York City. The investigation to date has not developed the real source from which this bill was obtained. There is a possibility that it may have been included in a deposit made by the Hongkong, China, branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, New York City, and there likewise exists a possibility that the bill itself may have been tendered by any of the individual depositors of the Bank of New York on December 26, 1933. The investigation of the particular bill is still pending.

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-13727291

This bill was discovered on January 5, 1934 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It was contained in a deposit of \$26,067.00 made on December 28, 1933 by the Harlem Market Branch of the Chase National Bank of New York. It was learned at the latter branch that the bill in question was received there from one of eight depositors between the date of December 23 and December 28, 1933. A further investigation, however, failed to develop any information which would indicate the identity of the previous holder of this bill.

\$10 Gold Certificate - \*01122111A

This bill was discovered on January 5, 1934 in the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. It was included in a package of \$500, which in turn was part of a total deposit of \$56,971.00 made to the Federal Reserve Bank by the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company of New York on December 27, 1933. Further inquiry indicated that this bill came from the Fordham branch of the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co., Fordham Road and Decatur Ave., Bronx, New York City. (The bank patronized by Dr. J. F. Condon). No information was developed at this bank indicating the previous holders of this bill. The investigation of this bill is still pending.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom money.

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-76464756

This bill was discovered on January 6, 1934 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It was included in a deposit of \$18,500 made by the National City Bank of New York, Williamsbridge Branch, Bronx, on December 30, 1933. Investigation revealed that the Williamsbridge Branch of the U.S. Post office placed this bill, with other currency, on deposit with the National City Bank on December 30, 1933. Further inquiry revealed this bill was received at the Williamsbridge Postoffice Station in the course of business during December 29, 1933 and probably represented some of the cash receipts of the Postal Savings and the Money Order Departments on Friday, December 29, 1933. The investigation of this bill is still pending.

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-34408396

This bill was discovered on January 16, 1934 in the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. It was contained in a deposit of \$10,077.50 made with the Federal Reserve on January 12, 1934 by the Williamsbridge Branch of the Bank of the Manhattan, 220th Street and White Plains Road, Bronx, New York City. No information has been developed at this Bank as to the source from which the bill was obtained other than statements that the bill was probably received from one of the many depositors at this bank between January 9th and 11th, 1934. The investigation of this bill is still pending.

\$10 Gold Certificate - A-94624481

This bill was discovered on January 19, 1934 at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. It was received at 7:30 P.M. January 17, 1934 in a deposit of \$19,820.00 made by the Bronx County Trust Co., 149th Street and 3rd Avenue, Bronx, New York City. Investigation conducted at the Bronx County Trust Company other than indicating that the bill itself was received in the main office of the Bronx County Trust Company or at one of its eight branches, between December 28, 1933 and January 17, 1934, failed to reflect any information which would indicate the real source from which this bill had been obtained.

\$5. Bill - B48613534A

This bill was discovered on February 1, 1934 at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 42nd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. It was included in currency deposited at this bank by the Globe Coat and Apron Supply Co., of 526 West 48th Street, New York City. Investigation developed that John Haberlin of Astoria, Long Island, a driver of this company, apparently received the bill in question on January 31, 1934 from one Joseph Frederick Faulkner, employee of a cafeteria operated on the top floor of the De Pinna Clothing Store, 52nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, for De Pinna employees. The cafeteria is managed by Mrs. Catherine Buckley, sister of Faulkner, who resides at 205 East 78th Street, New York City; her husband is deceased. Faulkner resides at 953 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, with two elderly unmarried sisters, Elizabeth (Belle) Faulkner, a practical nurse, and Mary, who helps in the cafeteria. Their parents are said to be John Faulkner, born in England, and Margaret Donahue, born in Lawrence, Mass. Although the investigation as to this bill is not complete, it appears that the above individuals are not related to the Faulkner family of 537 West 149th Street.

Joseph Frederick Faulkner, Mrs. Buckley, and employees of the restaurant were thoroughly questioned regarding the source of the ransom bill but were unable to recall where they obtained it. Faulkner stated he was confident he took the bill from the cash register, and that it had been tendered on January 31, 1934 by one of the two hundred or more De Pinna employees who eat lunch daily in the cafeteria. Faulkner remembered distinctly that he gave the bill to the laundry driver, and claims he took it directly from the cash register. Both he and the driver agree that it was a common practice for the driver, who frequently eats in the restaurant to change bills for the cafeteria people. Faulkner and Mrs. Buckley are the only ones who have access to the cash register. The laundry driver had an impression that Faulkner took the bill in question from his wallet, rather than from the cash register, but this Faulkner denies. The investigation further developed that the cafeteria is not open to the general public, however that a number of employees of three firms in the building next to the De Pinna Store eat there daily.

On the back of the bill, written in pencil, are the initials "E.D.W." Investigation to date has not developed the identity of the individual who wrote the initials, nor the identity of the individual whose initials they are. Neither the De Pinna store, the cafeteria, the Glob

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Ransom Money

Coat & Apron Supply Co., nor the Corn Exchange Bank has an employee bearing the initials in question. The investigation of this ransom bill has not yet been completed.

RECAPITULATION OF RANSOM MONEY

<u>Denom- ination</u>	<u>Date of Discovery</u>	<u>Discovered at</u>	<u>Traced to</u>	<u>Date Rec'd at Place Traced to</u>
20	4-4 or 5-32	E. River Savings Bank 96th St. & Amsterdam Ave., New York City	David Marcus, 215 West 91st Street, New York City	4/4 or 5/32
5	4/14/32	Bank of Manhattan Co. 40 Wall St., N.Y.C.	One of Schrafft's stores 31 Broadway; 48 Broadway, 181 Broadway; 281 Broad- way; 61 Maiden Lane.	4/13/32
5	5/19/32	Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., Madison Ave. and 42nd St., N. Y. C.	Sinclair Oil Station, 62nd St. and Mill Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5/17/32
5	5/19/32	Chase National Bank, 7th Avenue and 41st St., New York City	Bickford's Restaurant, 7th Ave. and 41st St., New York City	5/16 or 19/32
5	5/23/32	First National Bank 52 Wall Street, New York City.	Max Rubinstein, Dry Goods Store, 150 Orchard Street, New York City	About 5/12/32
5	6/6/32	Chase National Bank 18 Pine Street, New York City.	Brilliant Cafeteria Canal St. and Bowery, New York City.	6/6/32
5	6/16/32	Drydock Savings Bank, 341 Bowery, New York City.	Martha Sohn, 1025 E. 167th St. (Nat'l City Bank, Bowery & Bond St., NYC)	6/16/32
5	6/30/32	Post Office, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Max Halpern, 25 Alameda St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (Mt. Vernon Trust Co.) or Edw. A. Trotter, 358 Union Ave., Mt. Vernon (unknown bank, Yonkers, N. Y.)	Prior to 6/30/32

249

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom money.  
Recapitulation.

5	7/13/32	Chase National Bank 18 Pine St., N. Y. C.	Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. (apparently)	7/2
5	8/2/32	Manufacturers Trust Co. 8th Ave. & 34th Street New York City	West End Ave. Corp. 325 West 71st and 245 West 75th, New York City	Pri 8/2
5	8/16/32	Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, 70 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Albert Chamberlain, candy store, 1536 Bedford Ave., Bklyn or M. W. Babbitt, 387 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn	Pri 8/2
5	8/24/32	First National Bank 2 Wall Street, New York City	Consolidated Gas Co. 157 Hester Street, New York City	Pri 8/2
5	9/14/32	Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, 224 West 47th Street, N.Y.C.	Palace Cafe, 151 West 46th Street, N. Y. C.	9/13 9/14
5	10/6/32	Chase National Bank, 75 Maiden Lane, N.Y.C.	David Bari (or Barry) & Joseph Korutsky, 1860 Broadway, N.Y.C. (Public National Bank & Trust Co., N.Y.C.)	9/2
5	10/15/32	Federal Reserve Bank Liberty & Nassau Streets, N. Y. C.	Ernest & Emily Behrens, Irvington, N. Y. (West- chester Savings Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y.)	8/12

New York File 62-305 - Ransom Money  
Recapitulation

10*	10/22/32	Guaranty Trust Co. Madison Ave. & 60th St. N. Y. C.	Adventurers Club (Hotel Astor, 44th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C.)	About 10/20/32
5	10/23/32	Chase National Bank 575 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.	H. Levinson, Restaurant, 2nd Ave. & E. 26th St., N.Y.C.	Prior to 10/20/32
20	10/26/32	Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broad- way, N.Y.C.	Child's Restaurant 570 Lexington Ave. N.Y.C.	10/25/32
10*	10/28/32	National City Bank 55 Wall Street, N.Y.C.	Brooklyn Edison Co., 380 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/27/32
10*	10/29/32	Guaranty Trust Co. N. Y. C.	United Cigar Store, 118-02 Jamaica Ave. Queens, N. Y.	10/27/32
5	11/10/32	National City Bank 5th Ave. and 23rd St. N. Y. C.	H. Lambert, clothing store, 254 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.	About 11/10/32
5	11/11/32	Central Hanover Bank 70 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Child's Restaurant 570 Lexington Ave. N. Y. C.	11/9/32 11/10/32
5	11/19/32	Brooklyn Edison Co. Coney Island, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Bowery Savings Bank 42nd St. & Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.	10/28/32

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Money  
Recapitulation

5	11/21/32	Chase National Bank 7th Ave. & 41st St. N.Y.C.	Groat Western Beef Co. 591 - 9th Ave., N.Y.C. or Sheridan Cafeteria, 223 West 36th St. N.Y.C.	about 11/19/
5	11/29/32	Chase National Bank 7th Ave. & 41st St. N. Y. C.	Republic Theatre, Minsky Burlesque Co., West 42nd St. & Broadway, N.Y.C.	11/25/ to 11/27/
5	12/6/32	Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broad- way, N. Y. C.	Edwards Sport Shop, 111 Nassau St., N.Y.C.	12/4/
10*	12/22/32	Guaranty Trust Co. 140 Broadway, N.Y.C.	United Cigar Store Dept. of Whelan Drug Store at 1490 Third Ave. (corner 84th St., N. Y. C.)	12/21/
10*	3/3/33	Guaranty Trust Co. 180 Broadway, N.Y.C.	United Cigar Store, 504 Third Ave. (corner 34th St.) (Unknown man).	3/1/3
20	4/12/33	First National Bank 52 Wall St., N.Y.C.	National City Bank, 137 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. (Con- solidated Gas Co., 180 Hester St., N.Y.C.)	Prior 4/11/
10*	4/13/33	Federal Reserve Bank N. Y. C.	Public National Bank, Grand & Havermoyer Sts. Brooklyn, N. Y.	Between 3/28/ and 4/11/
10*	4/14/33	Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. C.	Manufacturers Trust Co. Columbus Circle & 59th St., N. Y. C.	Between 4/4/3 and 4/11/

New York File 62-305 - Ransom Money  
Recapitulation

10*	4/19/33	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Union Dime Savings Bank, 6th Ave. and 40th St., N.Y.C.	Between 4/4/33- 4/11/33
10*	4/22/33	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	J. H. Adams, Eagle Poultry & Meat Co., 2152 Broadway (corner 75th St., N.Y.C.)	4/18-33
5	4/27/33	First National Bank 2 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Paul Yakutis (or Yaukutis) Rooming house proprietor, 234 E. 18th St., N.Y.C.	Prior to 4/26/33
24 - \$10*	4/29/33	Federal Reserve Bank Liberty & Nassau Sts. N.Y.C.	Chemical National Bk. Cortlandt St. & Broadway, N.Y.C.	About 4/27/33
26 - \$10*	5/1/33	Federal Reserve Bank N.Y.C.	"	Between 4/27/33 4/29/33
50 - \$10*	5/2/33	"	Manufacturers Trust Co. 149 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Between 4/27/33 4/29/33
296 - \$10* 1-\$20*	5/2/33	"	Exchanged at Federal Reserve Bank by "J.J. Faulkner, 537 East 149th St., N.Y.C."	5/1/33
10*	5/8/33	"	Corn Exchange Bank, 86th St. & Lexington Ave. N.Y.C.	Prior to 5/3/33
10*	5/9/33	"	Bank of Manhattan Co. Union Sq. & 16 St. N.Y.C.	5/3/33 5/4/33
10*	6/7/33	Chase National Bank, 7th Ave. & 41st St., N.Y.C.	Albrocht & Co., 1373 Broadway, N.Y.C.	6/6/33

N. Y. 62-3057 - Ransom money

10*	4/10/33	Federal Reserve Bank New York City	Irving Trust Co., East Fordham Road and Marion Ave., Bronx, NYC	Pri 6/9
10*	6/13/33	Federal Reserve Bank New York City	Nat'l Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N.Y.	Abo 2/1
10*	6/18/33	"	James A. Hearn & Sons, drygoods, 20 West 14th St., N.Y.C.	Pri 5/2
5	11/20/33	First National Bank 2 Wall St., N.Y.C.	Public Nat'l Bank Ave. "C" and 2nd St., N.Y.C.	Pri 10/
5	11/24/33	Corn Exchange Bk, Penna. Station branch 33rd St. and 7th Ave. N.Y.C.	Pennsylvania RR, 34th St. and 7th Ave., N.Y.C.	Abo 11/
5	11/27/33	Corn Exchange Bk, & Tr. Co., 7th Ave. and 14th St., N.Y.C.	Sheridan Square Theatre 7th Ave. and 8th St. N.Y.C. (unknown man)	11/
5	12/7/33	Corn Exchange Bk and Tr. Co., 525-Bdway N.Y.C.	Banco di Napoli Trust Co. 526 Broadway, N.Y.C. (unknown Italian)	12/
5	12/18/33	Corn Exchange Bk. & Tr. Co., 7th Ave. and 14th St. N.Y.C.	Gasoline Distributors of NY, Inc. Gas station at 153 7th Ave., N.Y.C.	12/ or
10*	12/27/33	Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y.C.	Bank of NY & Trust Co., Wall & William Streets, N.Y.C. or Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, N.Y.C.	Abo 12/ or
10*	1/5/34	"	Chase Nat'l Bank Harlem Market branch, N.Y.C.	Bet 12/ 12/
10*	1/5/34	"	Corn Ex. Bk. & Tr. Co., Fordham Road and Decatur Ave., Bronx, N.Y.C.	Pri 12/

10*	1/6/34	Federal Reserve Bank, N.Y.C.	U.S. Postoffice, Williamsbridge Branch, About White Plains Road & Gun Hill Road, Bronx, N.Y.C.	12/29/31
10*	1/16/34	"	Bank of Manhattan Co., Williamsbridge Branch, 2200 St. and White Plains Road, Bronx, N.Y.C.	Between 1/9/31 and 1/11/31
10*	1/19/34	"	Bronx County Trust Co. 149th St. and 3rd Ave., N.Y.C.	Between 12/28/30 and 1/17/31
5	2/1/34	Corn Ex. Bk. & Tr. Co., 42nd St. and 8th Ave. NYC	Globe Coat and Apron Supply Co., 526 W. 48th St., N.Y.C. (Joseph Frederick Faulkner, employees, Cafeteria, DePinna Clothing store, 52nd St. and 5th Ave. N.Y.C.)	1/31/31

NOTE: Gold certificates are designated  
by an asterisk (\*).

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Money  
Recapitulation

SUMMARY

Total Amount of Ransom Money Paid \$50,000.00

\$10,000 in \$5.00 bills  
15,000 in 10.00 bills  
25,000 in 20.00 bills  
\$50,000

Amount Discovered To Date 4,390.00

\$ 80 in \$5.00 bills  
4,170 in 10.00 bills  
140 in 20.00 bills  
\$ 4,390

Balance Outstanding \$45,610.00

Total Number of Bills in Ransom Payment 4,750

2000 - \$5.00 bills  
1500 - 10.00 bills  
1250 - 20.00 bills  
4750

Number of Bills Discovered to Date 449

28 - \$5.00 bills  
417 - 10.00 bills  
4 - 20.00 bills  
449

Balance Outstanding 4,301

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Money  
Recapitulation

Total Amount of Gold Certificates in Ransom Payment

\$35,000.00

\$15,000 in \$10 bills  
20,000 in 20 bills  
\$35,000

Amount of Gold Certificates Discovered to Date

4,190.00

\$4,170 in \$10 bills  
20 in 20 bills  
\$4,190

Balance Outstanding \$30,810.00

Total Number of Gold Certificates in Ransom Payment

2,500

1500 - \$10 bills  
1000 - 20 bills  
2500

Number of Gold Certificates Discovered to Date

418

417 - \$10 bills  
1 - 20 bill  
418

Balance Outstanding

2,082

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057)

SUBJECTS AND SUSPECTS

Unknown Person No. 1 - "Man with ladder"  
Unknown Person No. 2 - "John" (received ransom)  
Unknown Person No. 3 - Suspect "lookout" at  
Woodlawn Cemetery.  
Unknown Person No. 4 - Suspect "lookout" at  
St. Raymonds Cemetery.  
Unknown Person No. 5 - alias "J. J. Faulkner",  
537 West 149th Street" (passed \$2980 ransom gold  
certificates)  
Al Capone  
Purple Gang  
Finn Hendrik Johnson alias "Red" Johnson  
Peter J. Beritella, et al  
Enrico Gerardi, et al  
Jack Bonnet, et al  
John Gorch and Walter Gray  
Gerald Bucholz  
John J. Baummeister  
Arthur Barry  
Louis V. Cummings  
Nich DeAugustina, et al  
Sam Goldberg alias "Sam the Gas Man"  
Harry Meyers, et al  
William Patrick "Squawk" Reilly, et al  
Reo Verne Sankey, et al  
Garrett Schenck  
Charles W. Sellick, et al  
Waslov Simek  
Dean Preston Sutherland, with aliases  
Unknown Suspect (Isodoro Ubaldi, informant)  
J. Floyd Williams, et al

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SUBJECTS AND SUSPECTS

UNKNOWN PERSON NO. 1  
(Man with Ladder Near Lindbergh Home)

As set out in detail in this report under "Questionable Automobiles and Persons Observed", Sebastian B. Lupica at about 6: P.M., March 1, 1932, while driving to his home near Hopewell, and soon after passing the private road leading to the Lindbergh house, observed a Dodge Sedan approaching him. Both cars stopped near each other but Lupica drove by first. He saw inside the Dodge "several ladders". Later upon examining the sectional ladder found near the Lindbergh house, and which apparently was used by the kidnapers, Lupica stated it resembled the ones he saw in the Dodge Sedan. For purpose of convenient reference, at this point, Lupica's description of the man in the Dodge is quoted herewith:

"I am satisfied that the driver of it was a stranger to me. I noticed that he had a thin face and long features; however, this impression may have been caused by the shadows. He had on a dark hat and a dark overcoat; I do not remember the color more definitely but I could say that neither the hat nor the overcoat were, for example, brown or gray. I do not remember whether the driver wore gloves but I am sure he did not wear glasses and that he did not have a mustache or beard. He was not a boy or a young man, but fully mature, and I would guess his age as between 35 and 40 years, although this is purely a guess. I can say, however, that he look considerably older than a college student usually looks. His complexion must have been about medium or average. I would say that he looked like a native (an American) as opposed to a foreigner. I do not remember the color of his eyes. He appeared to be cleanly dressed and after the manner of a resident in the city. He did not impress me as looking 'tough'. He did not speak or nod to me and I did not notice anything unusual about his manner. I saw nothing to indicate that he was excited or anything except matter of fact. He made no attempt to hide his face. I do not think I would recognize him if I were to see him again."

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects  
Unknown Person No. 1

Lupica further stated, however, that he might be able to tell by looking at a photograph or an individual whether or not that person resembled the driver of the car.

For further particulars regarding the Dodge Sedan, the ladders, and the circumstances under which they were observed by Lupica, etc., reference should be made to the above mentioned section of this report entitled "Questionable Automobiles And Persons Observed".

It is further noted at this point that, as also set out in the above mentioned section, Mrs. Henry Wendling, who lived in a farmhouse on the Zion-Wertsville Road, possibly saw the same car as Lupica, and according to newspaper accounts she described it as he did, and said she had seen it between 5: and 6: o'clock on March 1st, at which time it was bound west and would have entered the Hopewell-Wertsville Road, where Lupica was bound, later. Apparently, however, she was unable to describe the man in the car, and the information available does not indicate whether she saw a ladder in the car.

This man appearing to be the first person observed, to whom definite suspicion could be attached with regard to the actual kidnaping, and is indicated as Unknown Person No. 1.

UNKNOWN PERSON #2

"John" (received ransom)

The above mentioned person is the only one of those implicated in this Kidnaping, Murder and Extortion, who has voluntarily disclosed himself as so involved. He is the man who personally contacted Dr. J. F. Condon on two separate occasions, the first at Woodlawn Cemetery March 12, 1932, and the second at St. Raymond Cemetery April 2, 1932. On the first occasion he verbally negotiated with Condon for the ransom and return of the kidnaped Lindbergh baby. On the second occasion he received the \$50,000.00 in ransom money and furnished Condon with the "receipt" containing the bogus information relative to the whereabouts of the baby.

Dr. Condon's description of "John" and taxi driver Joseph Ferrone's description of the man who handed him the fifth ransom note to be delivered to Dr. Condon indicate that they may be identical. Condon's and Ferrone's descriptions follow:

Description by Condon

Description by Ferrone

Name:	"John"	Unknown
Age:	30 to 32	35
Height:	5'8" to 5'10"	About 5'9"
Weight:	158 to 165 lbs.	180 lbs.
Build:	Well, and similar to "middle weight boxer".	Erect and of good build; appeared muscular.
Hair:	Medium chestnut approaching a dirty blond or sandy.	Dark blond.
Eyes:	Bluish-gray - wide - almond shaped - resembled those of a Chinaman or Japanese. Did not wear glasses.	Blue.
Complexion:	Fair, no blemishes.	
Facial Features:	Hatchet face appearance: straight nose; prominent forehead; eyebrows medium heavy and in straight line across forehead; clean shaven; prominent and high cheek bones running down to almost a pointed chin.	Full face, good-looking, clean shaven. Eyebrows heavy and same color as hair.

Description by Condon

Description by Perrone

Teeth:	Fair and regular; no gold or fillings noticed.	Unnoticed
Scars:	None apparent. No tattoos visible.	No marks or scars apparent.
Ears:	Unusually large.	Did not notice whether ears were large, small or peculiar.
Hands:	Calloused; not noticed if any jewelry worn.	
Neck:	Average medium slender, not short and fat.	
Shoulders:	Inclined to droop but fairly straight; not quite a military carriage.	
Peculiarities:	Could run fast and use hands with dexterity. Had unusually large muscular or fleshy development on inside thumb of left hand; did not wear gloves.	Appeared to be of a nervous type.
Occupation:	Mariner, carpenter or painter.	Believed carpenter or mechanic.
Marital Status:	Stated to be married.	
Residence:	Stated Boston, Mass.	
Criminal Record:	Unknown.	
Color:	White.	
Nationality:	Said to be Scandinavian or German.	German or Scandinavian.
Handwriting	None, other than ransom notes possibly written by this person.	
Speech:	Spoke with foreign accent; broken but fair English, presumably Scandinavian or possibly German; used expressions "Smack me out"; "Did you got out letter"; pronounced the word "perfect" as "perfet", the word "Colonel" as "kennel", and the word "five" as "fife".	Had German or Scandinavian accent, sounded more like German pronounced the word "where" as "ware".

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects

Description by Condon

Shoe: Size not determined;  
color or style unknown.  
Feet: Normal; did not walk lame.  
Clothing: Gray trousers and black  
suit; coat heavier  
than alpaca but not as  
heavy as broadcloth;  
regular Spring overcoat  
worn loose, light in  
fabric, dark in color;  
one button used on  
overcoat; wore dark  
grayish brown fedora hat  
pulled well down over  
forehead.

Description by Ferrone

Fairly well dressed; wore a  
brown soft hat and brown  
overcoat; did not notice  
whether gloves were worn;  
soft hat which fitted nearly  
straight on head and pinched  
in front.

UNKNOWN PERSON NO. 3  
(Suspected "Lookout" at Woodlawn Cemetery)

As previously stated, Dr. John F. Condon on March 12, 1932 received the fifth ransom note directing him to secure another note (sixth) containing further instructions, which would be found at the unoccupied frankfurter stand located on Jerome Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., one hundred feet from the last subway station.

Dr. Condon proceeded to the frankfurter stand in the automobile owned and operated by Al Reich, ex-prizefighter and close friend of Dr. Condon, who has frequently been referred to as "Condon's bodyguard". After Dr. Condon secured the sixth ransom note he proceeded to the southwestern entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery at Jerome Avenue. He looked around for a moment but saw no one with the exception of a man then walking slowly past. Dr. Condon states that this man was holding a handkerchief to his face and was wearing a brown fedora hat and brown overcoat; that the man passed Dr. Condon walking in a southerly direction while he, Condon, walked north on Jerome Avenue on the sidewalk outside of Woodlawn Cemetery.

Al Reich, who remained in his automobile which had been parked opposite the frankfurter stand, also observed this man, but describes him only as a medium sized Italian. The New York Office files do not reflect that Reich has ever been interviewed for further details concerning this suspect.

It is the belief of Condon and Reich that this unknown person was in that vicinity for the purpose of observing Condon find the note and subsequently follow its directions, and to see that no police were near. It has also been suggested that this person is one who knew Dr. Condon at least by sight.

UNKNOWN PERSON NO. 4

(Suspected "Look-Out" at St. Raymonds Cemetery)

As previously stated, the eleventh ransom note was delivered to Dr. J. F. Condon at his residence on the evening of April 2, 1932 by a taxi driver whose identity has never been ascertained. This note contained instructions to proceed to the T. A. Bergen Greenhouses, 3255 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, New York City, and to there secure another note containing further instructions.

Dr. Condon and Colonel Lindbergh (unaccompanied by others) with Lindbergh driving, proceeded to Bergen's Greenhouses in Al Reich's automobile. Upon their arrival Condon secured the twelfth ransom note and then walked to the Whittemore Avenue entrance of St. Raymonds Cemetery, leaving Colonel Lindbergh in Reich's automobile, which was parked opposite Bergen's Greenhouses on the north side of Tremont Avenue, facing east.

Colonel Lindbergh has stated that as Condon picked up the twelfth ransom note, he (Lindbergh) observed a man pass along the sidewalk near the car. This man appeared to be interested in the car or its occupant. Colonel Lindbergh, who at the time was seated at the wheel, could not discern the features of this man as it was then approximately 8:40 P.M. and rather dark at this point. Colonel Lindbergh described this man as "a young man of average size, wearing a brown suit and a brown felt hat with snap brim pulled down in front; walks rapidly and posture very stooped." Colonel Lindbergh suggests that the stooped posture might have been natural or assumed. According to Colonel Lindbergh, this unknown man was conspicuous because of the manner in which he held a handkerchief well over his face "as if blowing his nose." He stated that the man first passed him while Dr. Condon was securing the twelfth ransom note and that upon Condon's immediate return to the Reich car, he (Lindbergh) inquired if Condon had observed this man but Condon apparently had not.

After Condon's departure with the \$50,000 in ransom money, Lindbergh again observed this same unknown man pass along the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street from Lindbergh. On this occasion the man was observed to be carrying the handkerchief in his hand. When the man reached a point immediately opposite Lindbergh, he tossed the handkerchief into a vacant lot. According to Colonel Lindbergh, the handkerchief has been recovered and is, with other exhibits in this case, in the possession of the New Jersey State Police.

UNKNOWN PERSON NO. 5, alias "J. J. FAULKNER"  
537 West 149th Street" (\$2,980 ransom  
gold certificates), HENRY LEIFOLD,  
DUANE BACON, et al.

Investigation was conducted relative to the deposit containing the name of "J. J. Faulkner" and the address, "537 West 149", which was received at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City, on May 1, from an unknown individual who surrendered \$2,980.00 of the Lindbergh ransom money in gold certificates for other currency. After this exchange, the Jersey State Police, the New York City Police, and the Intelligence Unit United States Treasury Department conducted an extensive investigation to determine the identity of this unknown person. More recently an investigation was instituted by the Division's New York office, relative to this phase case which has not yet been concluded. The combined efforts of the authorities have resulted in the development, to date, of the following information.

The address 537 W. 149th Street, New York City, is a apartment house known as the "Plymouth Apartments", located between Amsterdam and Broadway on the west side of Manhattan Island, in a fairly respectable apartment and boarding house district. The apartment house was erected in year 1895, and is tenanted by middle class citizens of many nationalities. The property is owned by Mr. Payne Louis Kretzmer, age 63, a German, who resides on the premises. In the year 1929 Kretzmer suffered a nervous breakdown and received treatment in a sanitarium in Englewood, N.J. eventually losing his mind. He is presently under the care of a male attendant, and his financial affairs and the management of the building are handled by his brother, Richard H. Kretzmer, who resides on the premises and by his two nephews, Arthur Bremmer of Englewood, N.J. and John Kretzmer of New York City. Bremmer is a landscape architect with an office in New York City; John Kretzmer is connected with the Alberline Stones Company of New York City; Richard Kretzmer, age 65, and retired from business, is deaf and dumb, and consequently has been of impaired value as an informant. His wife, Ella, is deceased. Payne Kretzmer is incapable of rendering assistance. Old records show that Payne Louis Kretzmer sometimes signs his name as Louis C. Kretzmer. The family name appears in various places as Kritzmer, Kritner, Keltzmer, and Kutzman.

The investigation developed that no one by the name of J. J. Faulkner lived at the Plymouth Apartments on May 1, 1933 or at any other time. A list of voters for the year 1920, all available records at the apartment house, and in the possession of various real estate brokers, and a check of city directories since the year 1900, failed to reveal that anyone bearing the name J. J. Faulkner ever lived at this apartment house. In addition there was obtained from the Post Office a list of all persons who lived on the 500 block of West 149th Street. Also the mail carriers who serve the 500 block, and old tenants and employees were questioned, without results. The list of voters, of inhabitants of the 500 block, and of all tenants, past and present of the Plymouth Apartments, are in possession of the New York Office. A photostat of the list of tenants is attached hereto as Exhibit "K".

Perusal of the various lists above mentioned failed to reveal the names of any former Lindbergh or Morrow servants, laborers who were employed in building the Lindbergh home, or of any suspects in this case. An individual named Michael Cummins or Cummings occupied an apartment in the building in 1928-1929 with his wife, Mary. Although it is not believed Mary Cummins is the Marie Cummings employed as a nurse by the Lindberghs, this possibility will be determined. It is further noted that a woman by the name of Rose Rosner lived at 546 W. 149th Street and later at 530 W. 149th Street; it is not known whether she is related to Morris Rosner, but this will be determined. An individual named O'Shanghessy, initials unknown, formerly lived at 521 West 149th Street and left a removal address on 10/20/32 to 544 West 147th Street. The possibility that he is identical with O'Shaughnessy, the Morrow house man, will also be determined.

Although no one by the name of J. J. Faulkner apparently ever lived at this apartment house, it was learned that prior to the year 1920 a woman by the name of Jane Faulkner, and her daughter Jane Emily, leased Apartment 64 in this building. Available records do not indicate that any male members of the Faulkner family resided in the apartment. Mrs. Jane Faulkner (nee Jane Armstrong) died in 1923; her husband, James Faulkner, who was born in England, died many years ago. The Faulknors had a son, Harry, who died in 1917. Harry Faulkner had trouble with his wife, whose maiden name was Harriet E. Chapman. She left New York prior to her husband's death and returned to her former home in Worcester, Mass., and was reported to be unfriendly with the Faulkner family. Her handwriting does not compare with the deposit ticket or the ransom notes. Jane Emily Faulkner was employed in 1920 by S. Logan, Inc., 680 5th Avenue, New York City. Information is that the Faulknors were at one time friendly or associated with the following individuals, concerning whom nothing is known:

Theodore H. Nye, Lester Nelson, and one "Murphy." All available sources indicate that the members of the Faulkner family who resided at the Plymouth Apartments were "fine people" and bore good reputations. Apparently the family came from England. Their family physicians, who have not yet been questioned, were Dr. J. B. Thompson, who still resides at the Plymouth Apartments and Dr. Charles Hunt, of 2 East 54th Street, New York City.

Marriage records of New York City reveal that in the year 1921 Jane Emily Faulkner married one Carl Oswin Giessler, sometimes spelled Geissler, whose residence at that time was 570 West 191st Street, New York City. It appears that the couple resided in Apartment 64 of the Plymouth Apartments from 1921 to the year 1925, after which they moved from this building and took up their residence in a modest one family frame house at 120 North Chatsworth Avenue, Larchmont, N.Y. where they have lived ever since.

In the year 1917 one Julius A. Wiegner, 57 years old, born in Germany, naturalized December 23, 1893, Cook County, Illinois, occupied Apartment 64 with his wife, Belle Wiegner, (nee Faulkner). Wiegner formerly resided at 504 East 89th Street, New York City, and was employed by the Metropolitan Opera House, 40th Street and Broadway, New York City. Belle Wiegner, 39 years of age in 1917, formerly lived at 1552 Cook Street, Denver, Colorado. Apparently the Faulkner and Wiegner families were related by marriage, and occupied Apartment 64 together for some years prior to 1920.

In the Fall of 1925 one Albin Wiegner, a relative of Julius Wiegner and a brother-in-law of Carl Oswin Giessler, rented Apartment 64 at the Plymouth Apartments. He is a German, quite an elderly man, and also had been with the Metropolitan Orchestra for many years. In April, 1930 he moved out of Apartment 64 and took up his residence with the Giesslers in Larchmont. It appears that he spent some of his time at Yankee Lake, N.Y., a resort. After Wiegner moved out of Apartment 64, the apartment was vacant for several months, then, in November 1930, one William L. Griffin occupied the same until January 1933, when he moved out. The apartment has been vacant ever since. Griffin had formerly been a tenant at 564 West 149th Street; he is said to be reputable and is a life insurance agent; he is a widower, born United States, and is 57 years of age.

Investigation has shown that he was unacquainted with the tenants who previously occupied Apartment 64. On January 7, 1933 Griffin left a removal address of 225 Broadway, Room 904. A Ruth Griffin, possibly the wife or a relative of the above party, on January 5, 1933, left a removal address from 537 West 149th Street to 14 West Fordham Street, City Island, N.Y.

In addition to the tenants above named, old records found at the apartment house indicate that a party by the name of Foster or Forster also lived in Apartment 64 about the year 1920, most probably as a sub-tenant or occupant of a furnished room. Nothing is known as to this individual; his name does not show upon the list of voters or the records furnished by the Post Office Department. In 1919 a William E. Haefener, born United States, lived in Apartment 64 with the Faulkner family. He was 41 years old in 1919, and was employed as Civil Engineer in the office of the Borough President, Long Island City, Queens. Haefener formerly resided at 545 W. 146th Street, New York City.

In 1920 a woman named Rose Bock, born United States, age 34 at that time, lived in Apartment 64 with the Faulkner family. She formerly lived at 545 W. 146th Street, New York City, and was employed by the American Tobacco Company, 111 5th Ave., New York City. The list of residents of the 500 block West 149th Street show a Peter and Charles Bock who lived at 508 W. 149th Street, until November 14, 1931 when they left a removal address to 522 West 160th Street. It is not known whether they are related to Rose Bock.

From information appearing on the marriage license of Carl Oswin Giessler, it appears that this party is now about 54 years of age. He was born in Prussia, Germany, his parents being Albin Giessler and Rosaline Schloffel, both deceased. The marriage to Jane Emily Faulkner was his second; his first wife, nee Johanna O'Brien, of Larchmont, is deceased. Investigation developed that Carl Oswin Giessler had two children by his first wife, Phyllis Helen and Carl Donald.

A search of the marriage records revealed that in August, 1928 the son, Carl Donald, then living with his parents at Larchmont, married one Elizabeth Marcel of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. The records show that Carl Donald Giessler was born in Palisades Park, N.J. in 1905 and that after the marriage his residence would be 7208 Hayes Ave., Jackson Heights, Long Island, N.Y. His wife's parents are recorded as Frederick Marcel and Ann Martin Marcel of 44 South 11th Ave., Mt. Vernon,

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects

Unknown Person No. 5, alias "J.J. Faulkner" et al

N. Y. The witnesses to this marriage were Helen T. Howell and James F. Brown, both of 605 West 113th Street, New York City.

In June, 1929, Phyllis Helen Giessler, then living with her parents at Larchmont, N.Y. married one Henry Carl Leipold, a landscape gardener, of Hillcrest Court, Mamaroneck, N.Y. The marriage records show that Leipold was born in Rosen Kern, Germany, October 25, 1893, his parents being Carl Leipold and Elise Heischmann, of Lincolndale, N.Y. Apparently both were born in Germany. The records further show that Phyllis Helen Giessler was a trained nurse and was born in New York City on July 20, 1903. The witnesses to this marriage were Lola McCraig, of 225 West 106th Street, New York City and Oscar Waldhausor, of 2521 31st Avenue, Astoria, L.I.N.Y. After their marriage the Leipolds lived for a while at 96 Trenton Ave., White Plains, N.Y. subsequently they moved to 70 Trenton Avenue, White Plains, and are listed in the 1935 Westchester County telephone book at the latter address.

Investigation developed that Carl Oswin Giessler, and his son Carl Donald, had been connected for some years with the firm of Max Schling, Seedsman, 618 Madison Ave., New York City, with a branch at 765 5th Avenue. Max Schling, the President of the Company, is a German, and resides at 9 Richbell Road, Scarsdale, N.Y. The police consider him above suspicion because of his reputation and financial standing. Carl Oswin Giessler is manager and treasurer of this firm and is said to possess a one-third interest in the business. The firm is an old established and reputable one and does a large volume of business in flowers, shrubbery, and seeds. The investigation brought out that the firm has been selling seeds to the Woodlawn Cemetery for a number of years, and that Carl Oswin Giessler and his son are acquainted in this cemetery which figured prominently in the ransom negotiations. Investigation further developed that Carl Donald Giessler in recent years, has been living at 157 Devonia Avenue East, Fleetwood, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. and he is so listed in the 1933 telephone directory.

The Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department, through an examination of income tax returns learned that for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, Carl Donald Giessler filed returns showing his residence as 3060 Decatur Ave., Bronx, New York City. This address is an apartment house in the next block to the residence of Dr. John F. Condon, who lives at 2974 Decatur Avenue.

Further investigation developed that Carl Donald Giessler and Henry Carl Leipold were friendly with one William Krippendorf, a German rug salesman, and that Krippendorf was an acquaintance of Ralph Hacker, the architect of Fort Lee, N.J. who is Dr. Condon's son-in-law. It has been reported, but not verified, that Krippendorf at one time made his residence with the Hacker family and that Carl Donald Giessler is also acquainted with Ralph Hacker. It is pointed out that Ralph Hacker during the ransom negotiations spent considerable time around Dr. Condon's residence in the Bronx, and from the testimony of individuals who observed him Hacker was very much interested in the progress of the negotiations. It is known that Dr. Condon showed him some of the ransom letters, particularly the one containing the dimensions of the box into which the ransom money was to be placed. According to a statement made by Dr. Condon, Hacker drew up a set of plans for the construction of this box, and used dimensions supposedly more accurate than those in the ransom letter. Although Dr. Condon's telephone was not under surveillance, it was learned that numerous calls were made between his residence and the Hacker residence in Fort Lee. Ralph Hacker has a brother, Glen, who is associated in business with him, and who resides in Palisades Park, N.J. It has been previously stated that Carl Donald Giessler was born in Palisades Park, and the acquaintanceship of these various individuals may have had its origin there.

William Krippendorf is presently residing at 50 West 87th St., New York City, which is a rooming house operated by one Joe Aleksa. He has lived at this address only a short while, his prior addresses being unknown at the present writing.

A limited amount of handwriting specimens of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Os Giessler, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Donald Giessler, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carl Leipold were submitted to Dr. William Souder of the U.S. Bureau of Standards for comparison with the "J.J. Faulkner" deposit ticket and the ransom notes. Dr. Souder gave a verbal opinion that none of the writings compared with the ransom notes or deposit ticket, except that of Carl Oswin Giessler, Dr. Souder stating that in his opinion C. O. Giessler wrote the deposit ticket. Later, however, Dr. Souder suggested that it would be desirable to secure more specimens of Giessler's handwriting and to submit also the exhibits to other experts for their opinion. Specimens of Carl Oswin Giessler's handwriting were also submitted to Handwriting Expert Albert D. Osborn who expressed an opinion that the writing was similar to that on the "Faulkner" deposit ticket, however, that there was too small an amount of writing on the deposit ticket to use as a basis for a thorough examination.

Specimens of the handwriting of William Krippendorf and of Ralph and Glen Hacker have not yet been obtained. It is the intention of the New York Division Office to obtain handwriting specimens of these individuals and their associates, and at an early date to interview Ralph Hacker who has never, so far as is known, been interviewed in connection with this case.

After the development of the above facts and the decision by the handwriting experts, the investigation of the activities of Carl Oswin Giessler, his relatives and associates, was continued. In June, 1933, the Giesslers, father and son, were placed under surveillance by the New York Police. In addition, the business telephone of Max Schling, 618 Madison Ave., was placed under surveillance. It was learned that the Giessler family were reputable people, led normal lives, were comfortably situated financially, and that Carl O. and Carl D. Giessler paid close attention to business. On numerous occasions these individuals would go across the street from their place of business to Schrafft's Grill, 625 Madison Ave., for lunch. It is stated that to date no ransom bills have turned up at this restaurant. In view of the apparent character of the Giesslers it was decided to question them. They were brought to New York Police Headquarters in July, 1933, and interrogated by Colonel Schwarzkopf and Lieutenant Keaton of the New Jersey State Police, and Captain Oliver and Inspector Lyons of the New York City Police Department. At a later date Mrs. Carl Oswin Giessler and Henry Carl Leipold were also thoroughly questioned by Inspector Lyons; Captain Oliver; Lieutenant Keaton, and Special Agent Frank Wilson of the Intelligence Unit. Carl Oswin and Carl D. Giessler were also questioned on a second occasion by Special Agent Frank Wilson. All of these individuals answered the questions put to them in a very satisfactory manner, accounted for their activities on various important dates, and manifested a desire to cooperate and satisfactorily explain all matters of importance. During the interrogation of these parties, additional specimens of their handwriting were obtained. Carl Oswin Giessler furnished a three page letter written by him two years ago. The new handwriting specimens were submitted to Dr. Wilmer Souder who then gave an opinion that neither Carl Oswin Giessler, nor the others mentioned just above, wrote the "J.J. Faulkner" deposit ticket.

The only suspicious activity on the part of any of these individuals at this time was a rather hurried trip which Mrs. Henry Carl Leipold (Phyllis Helen Giessler) took to Canada about June 1933; on this occasion she reserved a berth under the name of "McCall." She was placed under surveillance on this trip but nothing of a suspicious nature was developed. It was found that Mrs. Leipold visited a McCall family at Cateau Junction, 50 miles from Montreal, for about two weeks. The McCall family were found to be very wealthy, and one of the daughters was a nurse who took her training with Mrs. Leipold at St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Avenue and 113th St., New York City. Through arrangements with the United States Customs Mrs. Leipold's luggage was thoroughly examined without results. Whether this trip has a significance in this case is not known.

It was made after Carl Oswin Giessler learned that the police were investigating his activities.

In July, 1933, Albin Wiegner, brother-in-law of Carl Oswin Giessler, was questioned at Yankee Lake, N.Y. by Lieutenant Arthur Keaton and Agent Wilson, and specimens of his handwriting were obtained, but nothing of value developed.

On Sunday, August 20, 1933, Henry Carl Leipold committed suicide at Arthursburg, Dutchess County, N. Y. by shooting himself in the head with a .22 calibre rifle. The suicide was approximately a month after Leipold was questioned in connection with this case. Mrs. Carl Oswin Giessler reported to the New York Police the following day and stated that since Leipold was questioned at Police Headquarters he had been acting queerly and imagined that he was being followed, and that his telephone was "tapped". He informed his wife that in his opinion he was called to Police Headquarters on a subterfuge; that the authorities did not really wish to question him about the Lindbergh case, but were planning to deport him to Germany because he had been intimate with another man's wife a few years before he came to the United States in 1923. It appears that Leipold had been talking to his wife about committing suicide but she did not take him seriously and did not consider that he was so mentally unbalanced as to do so. The police, according to the report of Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, had, prior to Leipold's suicide eliminated him and the Giesslers as suspects in this case, but after the suicide they decided to make some further check of Leipold's activities it being felt that he might have some direct or indirect knowledge relating to the case. A thorough search of his home at White Plains was unproductive. It is stated that his attorney, Mr. J. Krieger of White Plains, N.Y. is cooperating with the police in this connection. To date, however, it appears that nothing further has developed to indicate that Leipold has any connection with the case. During the investigation the New York Police made arrangements to have the taxidriver, Joseph Perrone, view the Giesslers and Leipold; however he was unable to identify any one of them as the individual who gave him the ransom note in the upper Bronx. Dr. Condon was not asked to view them, and was kept in ignorance of this angle of the case.

Investigation was conducted by the New York Police into the personnel of Max Schling, Inc. It was thought that some employees, having a knowledge of the Giessler or Faulkner families, might have written the "J.J. Faulkner" deposit ticket. Handwriting specimens of various employees, past and present, were obtained and submitted to Sergeant Wm. Murphy, New York Police Handwriting Expert, but no similarities were found.

Following is a list of the employees whose handwriting was examined:

Tom Longman (now in England)  
Dave Adams, Plainfield, N.J.  
David Plot, c/o Ficht Floral Co., New York City  
Richard Fitzelle, c/o Palmer Seed Co., St. Louis  
Charles Doffman, 47 Hillcrest Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.  
George Babich, 215 West 23rd St., New York City (said to have moved to Pennsylvania)  
  
George Mass or Mass (deceased)  
James Magnavito, 122-33rd St., Brooklyn.

Relative to the employee, George Mass or Mass, it was learned that on April 1, 1932 this individual was found dead, slumped over the wheel of his 1931 model Buick Sedan in the private garage located in the rear of his residence 1050 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. When the body of Mass was found, the motor of his car was running and it appeared that death had been accidentally caused by carbon monoxide gas. The medical examiner, however, reported the case as a probable suicide. Mass was 47 years of age, born in the United States, unmarried and made his home at the above address with his two sisters, Sophie, a dressmaker, and Louise, who is married to one William Bartlett. He had been employed by Max Schling about four years as an outside man, and prior to that was with Peter Henderson, Inc., Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt St., New York City. George Mass has a cousin by the same name who resides in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Investigation developed that Jane Emily Faulkner, prior to her marriage to Carl Oswin Giessler, was employed as an accountant and cashier by the Thomas Advertising Company of New York City. Relative to this employment, the report of Special Agent Frank Wilson indicates that Miss Faulkner, in the course of her duties, reported to her superiors the unauthorized withdrawal of some of the firm's funds from the cash drawer by one of the executives, a Mr. Homer A. Boushey. As a result of Miss Faulkner's disclosure Boushey was discharged, and now Miss Faulkner was the cause of his dismissal. Subsequently Boushey moved to Los Angeles, Calif., where he resided for several years, but was in New York City at the Fraternity Clubs Hotel, 22 East 38th St., during parts of February, March and April, 1932.

According to the hotel records, Boushey checked out on April 3, 1932, which was the day after the ransom money was paid. Boushey was required to surrender his room at the above hotel and his effects were held because of non-payment of rent. His photo was exhibited to Dr. Condon who failed to identify it; likewise his handwriting, from the hotel register, was submitted to Dr. Souder of the Bureau of Standards who failed to connect it with the ransom notes or the deposit ticket. Information is that Boushey was at one time General Manager of the Spoor-Thompson Machine Company, 1333 Argyle St., Chicago. About the year 1919 he apparently made his residence at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, at which time he gave business addresses of 680 Fifth Avenue and Room 508, 110 West 40th St., New York City. George R. Spoor of the above machine company was given as a reference. Boushey has not been located since the kidnaping occurred and there is no indication as to his present whereabouts. It is believed that the circumstances warrant a complete check of his activities.

Mrs. Carl Oswin Giessler turned over to Special Agent Frank Wilson a guest book used in her home for years, containing numerous signatures. The book was submitted to Dr. Souder for comparison with the ransom notes and deposit ticket, but no similarities were found. One of the signatures in the book was that of: "P. A. Flah, Buddhist and Fingerprint Expert, December 16, 1911." Mrs. Giessler knew this individual but slightly and had not seen or heard of him for fifteen years. She states he was employed by a concern attempting to interest New York banks in the use of fingerprints for the purpose of identification of depositors. He had previously been in England and India. On the page with his signature, Flah wrote a few lines in a language which is probably Arabic. He also placed a single fingerprint impression on the page. The New York Police contemplate a check on Flah's activities.

With further reference to the Giesslers, it is stated that during the investigation of this family at Larchmont, N.Y. the officers found a cancelled check drawn by Carl Oswin Giessler, payable to one Max Halpern of 25 Alameda St. Mt. Vernon, N.Y. This matter is mentioned because of the fact that a \$5 ransom bill turned up on June 30, 1932 at the Mt. Vernon Postoffice and indications were that the bill might have been received from Max Halpern. This individual was investigated by the police and apparently cleared of suspicion, the incident being looked upon as a suspicious circumstance relative to the Giesslers rather than to Halpern.

Payne L. Kretzmer, the owner of the Ilymouth Apartments, received treatment in a sanitarium at Englewood, N.J. in 1929. Some of his attendants came from that vicinity. The present attendant, one Messinger, has been with Kretzmer since the fall of 1932, and is looked upon with some suspicion by Kretzmer, but to date a check of his activities has not been made. Apparently the attendant Messinger is not related to the David Messinger family of 1245-Elmer Ave., the Bronx, who were accused by a discharged employee of having possession of the Lindbergh baby. From May, 1929 to the Fall of 1932, an attendant named Howard Arndt, of German extraction, was with Kretzmer. Arndt was hired by Kretzmer's nephews who handle the employment of all attendants. During his employment Arndt lived at 537 West 149th Street; when he left, in October, 1932, he gave a removal address of 141 Windsor St., Reading, Pa. Arndt was the subject of considerable investigation by the New Jersey State Police, and the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department and was found to have a rather poor record. The investigation developed Arndt was divorced from his wife, who was remarried to a Chester Wittmer, residing at 512 Beaver St., Lancaster, Pa. This woman was interviewed by an agent of the Intelligence Unit and stated she was married to Arndt in 1918 when they both resided in Reading, Pa. Shortly after the marriage Arndt was drafted into the army and was sent to Fort Thomas, Ky. with a medical detachment but remained in the Service only a short time as the Armistice was signed. Subsequently, both Arndt and his wife obtained positions as nurses in the Cedar Grove Hospital, Essex County, New Jersey; then at the Ludlum Sanitarium, Gladwyn, Pa. During the latter employment, Mrs. Arndt decided to leave her husband because of his "eccentric characteristics." He was a mental case, to some extent, according to his wife, and it appears he received treatment at the Ludlum Sanitarium where he was placed in a padded cell. After he had improved to some extent his wife went back to live with him and they again obtained positions at the Cedar Grove Hospital in New Jersey where they stayed for one year after which Mrs. Arndt left her husband again, this time for good. Mrs. Arndt gave an opinion that Howard Arndt would do anything for money and described him as a moral pervert and a clever maniac. She states that when their daughter was nine years of age, he attacked her, with the result that the daughter has been under a doctor's care ever since. At one time (date not known), the Arndts lived in Verona, Essex County, N.J. and while there, Howard Arndt, in an effort to get some easy money brought suit for \$50,000 against one Ray Appleman, a casual acquaintance, for alienation of affections. The suit, however, was never brought to trial.

The former Mrs. Arndt advised that the following were acquaintances or friends of Arndt:

Superintendent of the State Hospital, name unknown, Trenton, N.J.; a Dr. Centre, formerly superintendent of the Woodbine Hospital Woodbine, N.J. (now deceased); Bill Carter, Woodbine, N.J. Who several times warned Mrs. Arndt about her husband, stating he was a dangerous individual.

Mrs. Wittmer has had no communication from her former husband for a long time and it does not appear that she furnished specimens of his handwriting. She heard recently that he had re-married, and that he had called on former friends of theirs, names not given, in a large expensive make of car, accompanied by a liveried chauffeur. She states this is unusual as during their married life they possessed very little money, and were hard pressed to meet their obligations. Mrs. Wittmer furnished the agent who conducted the interview a group photo of Howard Arndt, herself and daughter, and Bill Carter. This photo is in possession of the Intelligence Unit, and will be obtained by the New York Division Office in connection with the complete check which will be made into Howard Arndt's activities. It does not appear that he has been questioned as yet. Interview will be had with the nephews of Payne Kretzmer relative to Arndt and other attendants who have been employed at various times.

The New York Police in their investigation of the apartment house at 537 West 149th Street, found on the dumbwaiter shafts in the basement of the apartment, a number of old name cards; among these was a card bearing the name of "Faulkner." This card was in full view of the various superintendents who have worked at the apartment, inasmuch as the superintendents spend considerable time in the basement, one of their duties being to dispose of refuse placed on the dumbwaiters. During the Winter months, a fireman was usually employed at the apartment, and the Faulkner card would likewise have been observed by him. The card in question is now in the possession of Captain Oliver of the New York Police Department. Inquiry will be made to determine what initials, if any, appear on same.

There were exhibited to Richard Kretzmer all photographs in the Lindbergh file of the New York Division office, including a large number recently furnished from the Division's modus operandi file on extortionists and kidnapers. Mr. Kretzmer failed to identify any of these photographs except that of Duane Bacon, one of the former superintendents of the building who is considered later.

Investigation was conducted by the New Jersey State Police, the New York Police, and the Intelligence Unit, and more recently instituted by the Division's New York office, into the activities and connections of all employees, past and present, of the apartment house, 537 West 149th Street. From available records it was learned that the following have been the superintendents of this apartment:

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects

Unknown Person No. 5, alias "J.J. Faulkner" et al

Name	Born	Period of employment	Present or last known address
John L. Peterson	Sweden	1917; again in 1929	Deceased
Chas. Balson	U. S.	1918	Unknown
Frederick Becker or Boeker	Germany (?)	1929-30	Apt. 1B; 1275 Foscobe Ave., Bronx.
Eugene Beaver	?	April 1930 to 1/31/31	14 W. 84 or 600 W. 146th New York Cit
Duane William Bacon	U. S.	4/1/31/ to 4/15/32 Discharged	3444 Knox Pl Bronx
Wm. Bender	Sweden	4/15/32 to date	537 W. 149th St. N.Y.C.

Following are the names of other employees of this apartment house, and periods of employment, present addresses, etc. developed to date:

Joe Halsey (or Mayslo), fireman, from Fall of 1931 to 5/7/32; present address 190-2nd Ave., New York City, or 139 West 82nd St., New York City.

Millard Nash (colored), elevator boy, since 1930; present address, 416 West 146th St., New York City.

Nelson Marks, (colored), elevator boy, from 1931 to date; present address, unknown.

Shirley James (colored), elevator boy, from 1929 to 1930; present address, 568 West 149th St., New York City.

William P. Schimpf, plumber, did contract work at apartment for years; business address, 497 West 145th St., New York City.

Keogh (initials unknown) - electrician; does contract work at apartment; business address 497 West 145th St., New York City.

John J. McKale, has done odd contract work at apartment; business address, 497 W. 145th Street, New York City.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects

Unknown Person No. 5, alias "J.J. Faulkner" et al

The names of the above listed employees, and the names of all tenants past and present were checked against the records of the New York Police Department, with the result that the only individual found to have a criminal record was the former superintendent, Duane William Bacon, who had worked at the apartment under the alias of Duane Baker from 4/1/31 to 4/15/32, when he was discharged for dishonesty, inefficiency, and borrowing money from tenants. His criminal record is as follows:

- 1915            Arrested Hackensack, N.J., charge, grand larceny (auto) 13 months Rahway, N.J. Reformatory.
- 1917            Arrested New York, N.Y. Grand Larceny (auto); Blackwell's Island.
- 1921            Larceny charge pending at Union City, N.J.
- 1922            Arrested New York City as fugitive from Boston, Mass.
- 1923            Arrested Boston, Mass. - charge, grand larceny; placed on probation; violated parole.
- 1923            Arrested New York City as fugitive for violation of parole at Boston.; escaped.
- 1925            Arrested New York City, as fugitive; returned to Boston; sentenced 5 years, Mass. Reformatory; paroled 8/22/27.
- 1927            Arrested New York City, grand larceny, no disposition.

It was learned that Bacon, while superintendent of the apartment house, conducted gambling games in the basement on frequent occasions. The names of the individuals who attended these games are not known. It does not appear that Bacon was acquainted with the Faulkner family or any of their relatives as the Faulkners were out of the building long before Bacon became superintendent. However, the old card on the dumb-waiter shaft in the basement bearing the name of "Faulkner" was within his full view, and that of his friends, as well as other employees. Mr. Richard Kretzmer, brother of the apartment house owner, states "Bacon stole everything he could get his hands on," and was always broke and borrowed money from tenants without paying them back. Bacon had been recommended for employment by one Arthur C. Jones of 600 West 146th Street, who for many years was rental agent for the Plymouth Apartments. It is alleged that Bacon, although married, brought numerous women to the apartment house. He did not own an automobile

but had a close friend named Steward, living across the street at 544 West 149th, who owned a small sedan. Bacon's other close friends were Edward Serry of 435 West 125th Street, who also owns a car; Joe Mayslo, 139 West 82nd Street who is now unfriendly with Bacon because of money matters; and the following individuals who have an office at 497 West 145th Street: Alex Manis (carpenter); Wm. P. Schimpf (plumber); James Bradley (mason and plasterer); Koogh, (electrician) and John J. McKale. The last mentioned individuals, said to be reputable, have not yet been interviewed. According to information furnished by employees of the apartment house, Bacon made frequent telephone calls to New Jersey during the entire year of his employment. The Intelligence Unit is in possession of a list of toll calls made from the apartment house, covering a period of several years, and same will be obtained for use in this investigation. Bacon had a cousin, name unknown, who frequently visited him, remaining overnight; this cousin had a car and was allegedly from New Jersey. Bacon had made statements that he formerly worked superintendent in various apartment houses in Englewood and Jersey City, N. J. which points he was supposed to be visiting frequently. His exact whereabouts March 1, 1932 and April 2, 1932, are unknown, although the payroll records show he received full pay through March - 1932 up to April 15, 1932. There are indications, however, that Bacon absented himself from the apartment house on number of occasions in the Spring of 1932, on which occasions he had the color elevator boys work for him, often several days at a time. These boys have been unable so far to associate these occasions with any particular dates.

Bacon was said to be a good carpenter. When he left the apartment he allegedly stole some tools, small bits, and some lumber. The tools do not include a chisel similar to that found on the Lindbergh estate, nor was the lumber like that used in the construction of the ladder.

On April 15, 1932, Bacon borrowed \$25 from Richard Kretzmer which might indicate he did not have a part of the ransom money. Kretzmer remembers that Bacon pleaded with him for this loan, claiming his wife was very ill. On the other hand rumors have recently come to the attention of the New York Division Office to the effect that Bacon had \$5,200 on deposit in some New York bank. It appears that Bacon when he was discharged had the following funds:

\$25 loan from Richard Kretzmer; \$76 in rent money, embezzled; \$100 salary paid him on April 1, 1932; and possibly a few dollars salary covering the period April 1st to 10th, 1932.

After leaving the Plymouth Apartments, Bacon allegedly went to live in New Jersey for a while after which he lived in Astoria, L. I., then in the Bronx at 34 Convent Place. At the latter address Bacon paid a month's rent in advance, remained only four days, and then disappeared. He had no

Prudential Life Insurance policies which were allowed to lapse; the last payment was made on March 20, 1933.

He was finally located by the New York Police, on November 13, 1933 residing in an apartment house at 3444 Knox Place, corner Moshulu Parkway, the Bronx, which is only a few blocks from St. Raymond's Cemetery, and a block from the corner of Gunhill Road and Knox Place where the taxi driver, Joseph Perrone, received one of the ransom notes. Neither Dr. Condon nor Joseph Perrone, however, were able to identify Bacon, and his handwriting was found to be dissimilar to the ransom notes and Faulkner's deposit ticket, by Expert Albert D. Osborn and the Division laboratory.

Bacon was questioned at Police Headquarters by Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Finn of the New York City Police Department. At this time he was not known to have a long criminal record, and when asked whether he had a record denied the fact, stating only that he had been in jail a few times for minor offenses. The interrogation failed to develop anything which would link on to this case. His alibi as to his whereabouts on March 1, 1932 and subsequent dates is not known at this time; however, the New York Police are furnishing the New York Office with copies of their reports covering the investigation and interrogation of Bacon.

The New York Police subsequently learned of Bacon's long record and again brought him in for questioning but without further results. The investigation as to him is still active with the New York Police.

Bacon is married and has one minor child; his wife is of German extraction. Allegedly he was very friendly with a woman, name unknown, who formerly resided at 150th Street and Amsterdam Ave., New York City but who disappeared when Bacon was discharged from the Plymouth Apartments.

Bacon was born in New York City on December 23, 1896; police records list him as a citizen of New Jersey. On October 23, 1920 he married Anna McGrath at Boston, Mass.; she died a year later. Nothing is known concerning his second wife. His father is deceased; his mother, Emily Boringer Main, has remarried and presently resides at 642 - 39th St., Union City, N. J. care of E. B. Hufnagel. He has the following additional relatives;

Phillip Main (stepfather)

Mrs. Louis Piazza, 577 Park Ave., West New York, N. J. (sister)

Mary Bacon (with mother) - sister

Harry Bacon - chauffeur, West New York, N. J. (brother)

Elmer Bacon - Marine Foreman, 612 West 53rd St., N. Y. C. (brother)

Frank Beringer - soap manufacturer, 309 - 14th St., West New York, N. J. (uncle).

Bacon had no military service; he is known to have been employed as follows:

Armour and Co., 52 West 14th Street, New York City as chauffeur, in 1924. (Charles Henry Ellerson, Morrow chauffeur, worked here in 1923).

Hudson County Bus Co., Jersey City, N. J., 1925.

Board of Education, Municipal Building, New York City, as bus driver in 1921.

Superintendent of Apartment House at 442 - West 160th Street, New York City, about 1930 or 1931 (not confirmed).

It has been learned recently from the New York Police that Bacon, about January 15, 1934, disappeared from his most recent address, on Knox Place, taking with him the rents he had collected from various tenants. His present whereabouts is unknown. Bacon is described as follows:

Age 37; born New York City; December 23, 1896; height 5'9"; weight 160 pounds; build, well built; eyes, blue; hair, dark blonde; smooth shaven; wears horn-rimmed eyeglasses at times; peculiarities, thin face, thick lips, peculiar eyes, set deep; sunken jaws, heavy eyebrows; pigeon toed; nationality, American of German descent.

As of possible significance, it is pointed out that Bacon has been using crutches for the past several months, claiming that he is suffering from rheumatism. There also are indications that he injured his foot, possibly in the year 1932, as a number of people have observed him limping. Individuals who knew Bacon when he was superintendant of the apartment house at 537 West 149th Street stated that he had nothing the matter with his foot at that time and had no semblance of a limp. This point is being mentioned because of the fact that the ladder, found at the scene of the crime, had apparently collapsed, possibly injuring the kidnaper.

Included in the list of residents of the 500 block West 149th Street, obtained from the Post Office Department, was the name of S. N. Bacon, 500 W. 149th Street. This individual in April, 1933, left a removal address for 287 Logan Ave., the Bronx. It is not known at the present writing whether he is related to Duane Bacon.

The following rental agents and real estate companies have been connected with the Plymouth Apartments in the past 15 years:

Arthur C. Jones,  
Louis Carreau & Co;  
D. Wood, Charles A. Dubois, Inc.;  
Maurice Stempler, Charles A. Dubois, Inc.;  
K. T. Tucker, Louis Carreau & Company;  
Mr. Jaegler, " " "  
Miss E. M. Walsh " " (since 1916)  
Irving Trust Company (since October 1932)

As of possible significance in connection with the J. J. Faulkner phase of this case, it is stated on March 2, 1932, the New York Police found a stolen Buick Sedan abandoned in front of a residence at 515 West 149th, a few doors from 537 West 149th. The car had been stolen in Lakewood, N. J. a few weeks prior to the kidnaping. On it, when recovered, was found a set of New York license plates which had been stolen in Yonkers, N. Y. on January 20, 1932. The police investigation failed to connect this car with the kidnaping but did <sup>not</sup> prove that the car was not used in the kidnaping. The various individuals questioned at the Plymouth Apartments knew nothing about this car. Complete details concerning the matter are set forth in another section of this report.

On December 31, 1933, an individual by the name of John H. Faulkner had an accident at the corner of Gunhill Road and Bronx River Parkway, Bronx, New York City. Faulkner was driving a 1930 Chevrolet Sedan, bearing 1933, New York License plates 3V4636. The other party to the accident was one Thomas Barr of 46 Park Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. In view of his name, investigation was conducted by the New York Police to determine whether John H. Faulkner had a possible connection with the "J. J. Faulkner" angle of this case. Police investigation developed that Faulkner was being treated at the Fordham hospital for a broken leg and was in a rather serious condition. From the information furnished on his admittance card and from the motor vehicle records, it was learned that Faulkner was born in the Bronx and is an electrician by occupation; 33 years of age, and has resided for the last four years with his wife, Freida, at 59 Parkway North, Yonkers, N. Y. His parents were given as James Faulkner and Agnes Armstrong. In connection with the parents of this individual, attention is directed to the fact that Jane Emily Faulkner, former resident of 537 West 149th Street, had parents by the names of James Faulkner and Jane Armstrong. It appears possible that John H. Faulkner and Jane Emily Faulkner are related. An examination of John H. Faulkner's personal effects at the hospital, revealed nothing of any particular value to this investigation. He had in his possession a picture of a New York City patrolman, No. 15332, of the 14th Precinct, name not given. On the back of the picture was written, A. T. Dohman, 1754 Zerega Ave., Bronx. He also had in his possession membership card, year 1923, of the Weona Yacht and Canoe Club, 203rd Street and Hudson River, New York City, and a Knights of Columbus ring. The patrolman above referred to is listed in the Chief Clerk's office of the Police Department as Theodore J. Voncschen, 1616 Melville St., Bronx.

In addition to the Chevrolet car which John H. Faulkner was driving at the time of the accident, Motor Vehicle records show that he is also the owner of a 1930 Whippet Sedan, bearing New York 1933 License 3V 4636. Faulkner has 1933-34 operator's license 3699209. The officer who attended the scene of the accident. was Patrolman John Ivers of the 57th Precinct.

The Fordham Hospital admittance card written by Faulkner is in the possession of the New York Police.

With further reference to the J. J. Faulkner angle of this case, it has come to the attention of the New York Division Office that a woman by the name of Mrs. James F. Boyle nee Helen Faulkner, and her husband, in the year 1903, were involved in the Billy Whitla kidnaping case at Pittsburgh, Pa. Billy Whitla, an eight-year old boy, was kidnapped from a school room in a method similar to the method of operation employed in the Peggy McMath kidnaping case, Harwichport, Mass. The kidnapers of Billy Whitla resorted to methods in connection with the ransom negotiations somewhat similar to those used by the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby. The following is a quotation from one of the letters showing the similarity: "We have Billy and he is safe and well. We want \$10,000 in currency. You must not report Billy's absence to the police if you want to see him alive again. If you accept our terms so indicate through an advertisement in the personal columns of the Cleveland Press.....worded like this 'A.A.A. will do as requested. J.P.W.' .." Billy Whitla's father, James P. Whitla, at the time was a prominent lawyer in either Philadelphia or Pittsburgh and Sharon, Pa. His boy was returned to him alive at Cleveland, Ohio after the payment of the ransom. Subsequently, the kidnapers, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Boyle, were apprehended and convicted. Helen Faulkner was the daughter of a Chicago fireman. She was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary and \$5,000 fine, but according to information, was paroled after serving a few years. Her husband was a plumber, who had a previous criminal record, and he was given a life sentence. Boyle had apparently lived all his life in Sharon, Pa. It is believed that Helen Faulkner is presently residing at 1264 Elmdale St., Chicago, as Mrs. Helen McDermott. For obvious reasons, the Chicago and Pittsburgh offices have been requested to conduct investigation to determine the activities and whereabouts of Helen Faulkner during the year 1932.

On February 1, 1934 a \$5 ransom bill was discovered at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co., 42nd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, and subsequently traced to one Joseph Frederick Faulkner. Investigation to date which is fully set out in the Ransom Money section of this report has not established that Joseph Frederick Faulkner is connected with or related to the Faulkners of 537 West 149th Street.

As of further possible significance in connection with this phase of the case, it is pointed out that suspect John Gorch under the alias of Theodore Sydorak, in December, 1931, and again between March 6, and 20, 1932 lived in a rooming house at 504 West 149th Street. Recent photos of Gorch, his sweetheart Evelyn Klimasofski, and his chief associate, Walter Nevack, were exhibited to various employees at the Plymouth Apartments, who stated they had never seen them around the apartment house. Similarly, the employees knew of no one connected with the building who had friends at Gorch's boarding house.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects

Unknown Person No. 5, alias "J. J. Faulkner" et al

The landlady and her family at the latter place knew of no one in the house who was acquainted at the Plymouth Apartments. Gorch is fully treated in the section of the report entitled: "Subjects and Suspects."

As of possible significance it is pointed out that Dr. J. F. Condon has never, at any time, during his long discourses on this case with Special Agent J. J. Manning, made mention of the Faulkners, Giessler, Leipolds, or Krippendorf. Although it is possible Dr. Condon does not know of this phase of the case, it appears probable that he would have learned of same through his son-in-law, Ralph Hacker.

AL CAPONE, TORRIO, NASH,  
BAILEY, BERRY, CONROY, ET AL

In view of the wide spread publicity concerning Capone's offer to organize and direct a search by the underworld for the Lindbergh baby, and the numerous allegations that the kidnaping was planned for the sole purpose of enabling Capone to obtain a pardon or other favor in return for discovering the baby, a brief history of Capone, as contained in the files of the New York Office, is set out herewith.

Capone was originally sponsored in Chicago by one Jim Colosimo who, before he became a leader in the underworld, was a street sweeper in Chicago on the near south side, and later became interested in ward politics. With his first wife he started operating a bawdy house. He quickly became powerful in local politics and started operating additional houses of prostitution as well as gambling houses. In the period immediately preceding the World War, members of the Mafia, or some similar Italian criminal organization in Chicago began a program of exacting tribute from Colosimo, thus forcing Colosimo to build up an organization of his own in order to protect his multiplying operations. Colosimo called upon the Five Points Gang in New York, reputed to be one of the toughest gangs in the country at that time, for one of their young leaders to assist him. John Torrio was sent to Chicago in response to this request arriving in Chicago before the United States entered the war. He immediately took a strong hold on the organization's gang activities particularly on the south side. He operated with Colosimo in this connection until finally he worked himself well up in Colosimo's confidence and was, in fact, attending to a large portion of the business. He then began to figure that someone else should be in charge of the strong arm side of the business and in consequence, imported among others, Alphonse Capone from New York for this purpose. Al Capone began his career as a bartender on the Bowery and was also a member of the Five Points Gang. Prior to his departure from New York he was viewed by the police as but a minor hoodlum. Shortly after Capone's arrival Colosimo was killed in his restaurant. It was suspected that Torrio, desiring sole power had Colosimo "put on the spot". Thereafter Torrio assumed

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects  
Al Capone, et al

the gang leadership in Chicago. During this period, Capone himself was building up a strong organization in the same field although apparently operating in close harmony with Torrio. Capone first got into the organized racket in a small way and by 1923 reached the point where he was able to pay \$4,500 for an automobile: in 1924 he with associates operated three gambling places in a suburb of Cicero from which point his criminal operations expanded and his power increased.

In 1925, Torrio was arrested on a charge of violating the National Prohibition Act in connection with the Sieben Brewery case. Numerous persons were in the brewery at the time of the raid, among them Dean O'Banion, reputed leader of the gang activities on the north side. Many defendants were indicted in this case on May 27, 1924, and on January 17, 1925 after withdrawing his plea of not guilty, Torrio plead guilty and was sentenced to nine months in jail and \$5,000 fine, being finally committed on February 9, 1925. Some time before this, however, Dean O'Banion was murdered in a florist shop which he operated in Chicago with one Schofield; George "Bugs" Moran, a notorious north side Chicago gangster and a lieutenant of O'Banion trailed Torrio to the north side with one Scherer Drucci, and Moran and Drucci wounded Torrio. Torrio refused to identify them although Moran in Torrio's presence admitted that he had shot him and said that he would have finished him if such action would not have injured Torrio's wife. After recovering from his wound, Torrio served the sentence mentioned above and then departed for Brooklyn, N. Y. where he has resided since that time except for possible brief visits to Chicago. A difference of opinion is reported among informed persons as to whether Capone and Torrio were friendly at the time Torrio left Chicago. It is indicated, however, that Torrio left Chicago at Capone's suggestion; was still a business partner of Capone and banked considerable funds for the Capone syndicate. While operating in Chicago, Torrio carried on general criminal activities but was particularly associated with the operation of houses of prostitution and also some gambling in the vicinity of Burnham, Ill. and Hammond, Indiana.

About 1927 a feud developed between a gang headed by Hymie Weiss and Capone's organization. A number of men were associated with

Capone including O'Banion; Merlo; Lolardo, and Lombardo, all of whom were widely notorious and all of whom were murdered in gang wars. It is said that Hymie Weiss would have nothing to do with prostitution and for that reason scorned the Capone crowd because they were engaged in prostitution, particularly Ralph Capone, Al's brother. Hymie Weiss organized a raid on the Capone headquarters in the Hawthorne Hotel and blasted it with machine gun fire. Later when Weiss was on trial and with his attorney had just left the criminal courts building, he was killed and his attorney was wounded by machine gun fire coming from across the street from the court house. This was said to have practically ended all organized gang opposition to Capone in Chicago.

Subsequently, in October 1931, Al Capone was convicted in Federal Court, Chicago, for evading income taxes and was sentenced to eleven years imprisonment. Ralph Capone had previously been convicted and sentenced for the same offense.

On March 9, 1932, the New York Daily Mirror published a story that "Al Capone was seeking his release from the eleven year penitentiary term in exchange for the kidnaped Lindbergh baby", further stating that "a representative of Colonel Lindbergh conferred on March 8th with the emissary from Capone." Further that "it was certified that Capone was the direct source of the order carried to New York racket powers that Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz seek appointment as agents between the underworld and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh." The newspaper further stated that Capone is said to have underwritten any and all expenses incurred by Spitalo and Bitz including payment to the original kidnapers of any ransom monies they expected to recover. That according to the terms said to have been formulated in behalf of Capone, Lindbergh was not to pay any ransom but would request Capone's release as the price of his child's recovery. That the induction of Al Capone's name into the situation is said to have come to Lindbergh's ears as early as Saturday, March 5, 1932, when a delegation of Chicago police officials attended the conference at Tronton, N. J. called by Governor Moore.

On March 11, 1932, the New York American announced that Capone had been interviewed by Arthur Brisbane, Editorial Director of the Hearst

Newspapers and that Capone had stated he would do anything in his power to get the baby back and that he could do as much as anyone alive; that he knew a lot of people who might be valuable in finding the child; that there was nothing he could do behind the bars but he was pretty sure there would be if he could get out for a while, further that he would be willing to post bond up to \$200,000 for his release. At this time Capone had been in jail for four months pending his appeal from the eleven year penitentiary sentence for failure to pay income taxes.

On March 12, 1932, the New York Daily News published a story that although Capone was still reiterating his request that he be released from jail under \$200,000 bond to trail the kidnapers, Attorney General Mitchell said that the offer had not been put before the Department of Justice. The article further stated that an airplane was standing by at Newark Airport to carry Max Silverman, New York bondsman, to Chicago with "more than \$200,000 in bonds" which he said he would post for the release of Capone; that Silverman said he had been commissioned to take the bonds to Chicago but declined to say who commissioned him.

Early on the morning of March 12, 1932, Morris Rosner, Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz, as related in more detail in the section of this report entitled "Morris Rosner, et al", conferred with Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Breckinridge and Robert Thayer relative to their approaching Al Capone in Chicago, stating that Capone's power was so great that he would surely find the child if he once started to put his forces into action and that he would also upon finding the child furnish necessary ransom money to secure its release, but in return would demand a favor with reference to the eleven year sentence which is now against him. The information on file in this office does not indicate, however, that Rosner, Spitalo or Bitz had been in communication with Capone or spoke with any authority on his behalf.

On March 16, 1932, an attorney named Leahy, Washington, D. C. communicated with the Director of this Division, relative to Capone and suggested that possibly Major Lamphier, a friend and associate of

Colonel Lindbergh, should be ready with the money at a later date in order to fly by plane to the place where the baby would be designated as being left. Mr. Leahy informed that he listened in on the telephone while the lawyer who first contacted him as to Capone was talking with some lawyer in Chicago, and the one in Chicago said that there was no prospect of anything being done for the "big boy", indicating that they wanted something done for Capone. The lawyer talking from Chicago mentioned that the child had a cold at first but was then all right and would be returned in due time. Mr. Leahy indicated in his conversation that he believed possibly that the child would be returned by Tuesday of that week. It was indicated that the attorney they were dealing with in Chicago was a reputable member of the Bar; that the contact was identified as apparently coming directly from Capone as it was the same lawyer who had endeavored to arrange with Mr. Leahy to represent Capone in his appeal to the higher courts in connection with his income tax case. The New York Office file indicates that nothing further developed from this contact of Mr. Leahy's.

On March 17, 1932, Mr. James M. Phelan, attorney-at-law associated with Colonel Brockinridge, 25 Broadway, advised that a prominent attorney, Walter Gordon Merritt, 165 Broadway, New York City, had introduced to him, Mr. Edwin H. Cassels, who indicated that he had important information in connection with the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby. Mr. Cassels was the former law partner of United States District Judge Wilkerson of Chicago who tried the Capone income tax case, and is presently associated with the firm of Cassels, Potter & Bentley, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Cassels stated in substance that a short time previously, an undercover inquiry was made by him of a client who was supposed to have underworld connections but did not state what the developments were, if any, from this inquiry. He indicated that he was interested in obtaining some consideration from Al Capone.

Later a message was received from Mr. Cassels by Mr. Thayer through Mr. Merritt to the effect that Dave Fleischer, one of the leaders of the Detroit Purple Gang, left there on the 28th or 29th of February and was probably then in Newark, N. J. and later he was further advised through this same channel that Abe Burnstein was supposed to have left Detroit with Fleischer. On March 29, 1932, Mr. Cassels was again in New York, and at the suggestion of Mr. Thayer was interviewed by Special

Agent in Charge Connelley, at which time he repeated the information previously furnished by him and indicated that he had two contact men who were working on the matter, one in Chicago and one in Detroit, and that he would communicate any further information to this office. However, no further information was received from this source.

On March 18, 1932, counsel for Al Capone filed a petition for re-hearing by the Circuit Court of Appeals, of his conviction for evading income taxes. Three weeks previously the Appeals Court upheld the conviction but Capone's counsel declared that it had ignored the principal questions in the appeal.

On or about March 21, 1932, Mr. Julius Barnes of the United States Chamber of Commerce telephoned the secretary of the President of the United States, advising that an attorney from Chicago by the name of Siegelman or Singleman, who claimed to represent Capone, had requested him to go to the President for the necessary action to have Capone released from jail for at least forty-eight hours during which time Capone would be able to restore the child. They were advised that it would be best to leave this situation alone and Mr. Barnes was requested to advise this party, Singleman or similar name, to advise the party he was contacting that if they had anything to do with this in the future they should communicate with the Department of Justice.

Colonel Breckinridge, legal adviser to Colonel Lindbergh, was approached by Val O'Farrell, private detective of New York City, apparently acting as an emissary in behalf of Al Capone, and advised that bail for Capone could be obtained up to \$1,000,000 if necessary.

On March 23, 1932, the New York Times published an article relative to the "mysterious entrance into the search, of H. Wallace Caldwell .... of Chicago, former President of the Board of Education, Chicago, and a friend of former Mayor William Hale Thompson" stating that for nearly a week Caldwell had been busying himself in Chicago, Washington, Trenton, and Hopewell, following a lead. The newspapers connected Caldwell's activity with Capone's offer to organize a search for the baby. It appears that nothing further developed as a result of Mr. Caldwell's activity.

On or about March 10, 1932, information was received at Washington, D. C. by the Division, to the effect that on February 11, 1932 John Torrio, a reputed gangster of Chicago and henchman of Al Capone stopped at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., as John Torrence and registered from 195-33 Hillside Avenue, Hollis, Long Island; that while at Washington he conferred with Peter Granata who at the time was serving as a Congressman but who has since been unseated; that the day following this conference Granata left for Chicago where it was reported that he had called upon Capone. He returned to Washington immediately and then proceeded to New York. Further that the persons furnishing this information to the Division were of the opinion that Torrio had been acting for Capone and possibly engineered the Lindbergh kidnaping. Investigation developed that Torrio had been living at the Hollis address for a considerable period of time and received mail addressed to him there as John Torrence, and on March 9, 1932 filed a removal notice at the postoffice giving his new address as 1577 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Informant stated that Torrio was absent from the Hollis address most of the time and the place was occupied by two women, one about 75 years of age and the other, about 35 years old. Investigation further developed that the house at 1577 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. is occupied by the same two women, and that mail is received there addressed to John Torrio; John Torrence and George B. Jacobs, also to a Mrs. Caputo. The records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York Police Department, disclose that John Torrio as John Langley at Chicago, Ill. on January 17, 1925 upon conviction of violation of the National Prohibition Act was sentenced to nine months at the DuPage County Jail, fined \$5,000 by Judge Cliffe and on February 9, 1925 the commitment was changed to the Lake County Jail and subject was discharged October 19, 1925.

John Torrio was interviewed in the New York Office with reference to another matter on October 13, 1933 and stated that during the investigation of the Lindbergh kidnaping matter by members of the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department, he had been questioned on several occasions at great length in connection with his failure to report his income tax at which time the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby was similarly discussed. Torrio stated that he had expressed his opinion to the Intelligence Unit agents that the Lindbergh baby was not kidnaped for ransom and added that he had told them at that time that the baby was kidnaped and subsequently murdered by a person who had a grudge against Lindbergh and it was purely a case of personal vengeance. Further that the underworld had nothing

to do with it. Torrio also stated that two special agents of the Intelligence Unit informed him that they had actually witnessed the payment of the ransom money in New York City by Dr. Condon. Torrio pointed out that sooner or later those in possession of the Lindbergh ransom money will be caught, stating that they have to "unload the dough some time." He further said that Al Capone was "grand-standing" when he announced from his detention quarters in Chicago that if liberated he could solve the case. He characterized this as "pure bunk."

The foregoing part of this section indicates the extent of the publicity relative to Capone's offer to assist in the search, in return for a consideration, - and of the negotiations allegedly in his behalf. In the part which follows, are set out allegations received from wide spread sources charging that members of Capone's organization planned and perpetrated the crime. Such of these allegations as are capable of being investigated will receive the further attention of this office.

On March 7, 1932, a prisoner in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. serving a twenty-five year sentence prepared a statement for the Secret Service which was subsequently referred to the Division. In this statement he alleged that Al Capone was in back of the kidnaping and that it had been planned and perpetrated by Francis Keating; Tommy Holden and others for the purpose of securing the release of Capone, in return for locating the victim of the kidnaping.

This prisoner was subsequently interviewed at his request by one of the Division's Special Agents in Charge. He stated that prior to his entering the penitentiary he was in the absolute confidence of both Ralph and Al Capone, and had since his incarceration been in close touch with the gang; that after Ralph Capone arrived at Leavenworth Penitentiary they discussed the prosecution of Al Capone then pending and were rather satisfied that he would receive a sentence that would be affirmed by the higher courts and that it was intended that the gang should engineer a move which would "show up" all of the law enforcement agencies of the United States. Ralph Capone stated that the move would be to kidnap someone of National prominence in or around Chicago or some nationally known official of the United States Government. In fact it was stated that Ralph Capone had under consideration a son of the

then Attorney General Mitchell and that the kidnaping was not to be for a monetary reward but solely for the purpose of creating a situation wherein the public would be so incensed over the fact that law enforcement agencies could not solve the kidnaping or locate the kidnaped person that at an appropriate time, ostensibly to render the people of the country a service, Al Capone would step into the picture and without asking for a reward, offer his services to the relatives of the kidnaped person and to the United States and that if he was successful in having his services accepted would promptly locate and cause the return of the kidnaped person.

This prisoner stated that in none of the discussions had with Ralph Capone was the Lindbergh baby ever mentioned. That it was his understanding that the subject of the kidnaping would be some adult, nationally known. That shortly after the time of these conversations Ralph Capone was suddenly transferred to McNeil and the prisoner has not recently had any contact with Ralph.

It was stated that this prisoner is not what is known as the "snitching" type; that he is regarded as a "big shot" among the prisoners and he specifically requested that his name be not mentioned in connection with any investigation which might follow as a result of his disclosures. Although helpless to cooperate in any way he volunteered to do whatever might be possible for him to do and the only suggestion made was that transfers might be arranged so as to again bring him into contact with Ralph Capone. This information was transmitted to the New Jersey State Police and there were no further developments in this connection.

A few days after the kidnaping occurred, the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department was informed through a confidential source that Alphonse Capone, who was then in the Cook County Jail, had sent out word to members of his gang to locate Bob Conroy, a former associate of the gang; that Capone had recently learned that Bob Conroy was planning to "pull" a big job in the east that would shock the country and that Capone suspected the job referred to might be the Lindbergh kidnaping. Conroy was wanted for murder of a police officer in Toledo, Ohio, during the robbery of the Western Union Telegraph Company but he had evaded capture for several years. The efforts of Capone's friends to locate Conroy were unsuccessful. This information regarding Conroy was at once

conveyed to the New Jersey State Police and also the New York City Police Department. It was found that early in 1932, Conroy had been at Miami, Florida, with a blond woman posing as his wife and that they left that state in February. In August 1932, the New York City newspapers reported that a couple had been found dead in an apartment at 220 West 102nd Street near Broadway. That they were known as Robert and Rosemary Sanborn; that they had been dead about forty-eight hours before discovered; that the police and called it a murder and suicide, the man having shot the woman and then shot himself and that a counterfeiting plant was found in their apartment. Through fingerprints taken from the body of the dead man it was established that he was Bob Conroy and the dead woman was a blond who was with him in Florida in the early part of the year. They had been living in the apartment since June 1, 1932. Search of their apartment and trunks revealed several specimens of the writing of each, which were submitted to the Bureau of Standards for comparison with the ransom notes but the writing was not found to be similar. A few days after news of the death of Robert and Rosemary Sanborn was published in the New York City papers, an anonymous communication, signed "221", was received by the Commissioner of Police of New York City, as follows:

"Check activities of Robert and Rosemary Sanborn in  
Lindbergh case. Keep quiet until convinced."

The letter was typewritten and bore cancellation stamp indicating that it was mailed in a branch of the New York Postoffice near Wall Street. Interviews with other tenants in the apartment and in speakeasies frequented by Conroy developed no information of value. A sticker was found on one of their trunks indicating that it had been shipped from Washington, D. C. on March 2, 1932 and that after their arrival in New York they lived for a few days at some hotel on West 100th Street. Conroy had occupied a small loft on West 21st Street, New York City. They lived very poorly and he had tried to borrow a small sum of money from a bartender in a speakeasy; between January 13, and March 3, 1932 they proceeded from Florida to Washington, D. C. and lived at the Hamilton Hotel and Blackstone Hotel when they checked out of the latter and shipped a trunk by express to New York City. Some counterfeit currency was found in their apartment and it was taken by the United States Secret Service who also destroyed the printing press found in the apartment. In one of his trunks was found a small undeveloped film which upon being developed and enlarged was seen to be a kodak picture of the blond

companion of Conroy and a dog taken in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. ~~This~~ picture is in the possession of the New Jersey State Police, Trenton. This picture and a picture of Conroy were shown to Dr. Condon, to employees of the Lindbergh home, and to persons in the vicinity of Hopewell, who had seen suspicious people in the vicinity previous to the kidnaping.

A person in Chicago, close to the Capone organization, reported that Conroy's death in New York was known in Chicago by some of that organization on the day before news of his death was published in that city and the gang alleged that Conroy had been killed by some of his enemies. Conroy and the woman had made many enemies as they had worked the "badger" game on many prominent business men, and Conroy is alleged to have been involved in the St. Valentine Day massacre at Chicago when seven of the "Bugs" Moran gang were killed by a gang that never was identified.

The Conroy angle will be kept in mind in the future investigation of this case as it may develop that persons under suspicion may have had some connection with Conroy or Rosemary. The correct name of Rosemary was not ascertained. Her body was unclaimed and was given a pauper's burial by the City of New York. The body of Conroy was not claimed by relatives, and a suitable burial was given by the United States Government as he was a World War veteran. Photostatic copies of photographs of Conroy and Rosemary are on file in the New York Office of the Division.

On March 10, 1932, Robert Baird alias Harry Mack alias Sam Black was interviewed by an agent of the Division in connection with another matter and stated that about three or four weeks before the interview when he was confined in the Essex County Jail at Sandwich, Ontario, his adjoining cell mate was one Harold Fontaine. Fontaine advised that \$20,000 would be raised by his, Fontaine's friends by April 1st in order to secure proper defense counsel for Fontaine; that in order to raise this sum of money a big coup was going to be pulled in the east. Baird presumed that this information was forwarded to Fontaine by Keating,

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects  
Al Capone, et al

Holden or Nash who were then escaped prisoners from the Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Baird further stated that on March 3, 1932, Fontaine was visited at the County Jail by either his sister or sister-in-law; that the first thing she told him was that Lindbergh's child had been kidnaped and that she made this remark in a laughing manner. Fontaine then asked "Was there any accident?"

On September 22, 1932 when Baird was being held in the County Jail at Lawrence, Kan. as a witness he was again interviewed by an agent of the Division and stated that when he was confined in jail with Harold Fontaine, in Canada, Fontaine mentioned to him that one Bill Bailey who is known around Herron and Canton, Ill., was involved in the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby. Baird further stated that Fontaine told him that Bailey was involved in kidnaping charges some years ago in California where the police had a record of him.

Fontaine was later confined in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. on a twenty year sentence imposed December 9, 1932 upon conviction on a charge of assault with intent to murder T. B. White, warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. on December 11, 1931 when several prisoners effected their escape by means of firearms. Fontaine then a discharged prisoner, and Frank Nash, Thomas Holden and Francis Keating, escapes from the Leavenworth Prison, smuggled into that institution the contraband ammunition used by the convicts when effecting the break of December 11, 1931. While in jail together at Sandwich, Ontario, Fontaine freely discussed with Baird his implication together with Nash, Holden and Keating in the prison break. Baird later testified to this effect in the subsequent removal proceedings and trial of Fontaine.

Holden and Keating were apprehended at Kansas City, Mo. in July 1932, and each is now confined in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas on a twenty-five year sentence for mail train robbery. Harvey Bailey was arrested with them and was given a life sentence for bank

robbery, in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, from where he with others escaped on May 30, 1933. On June 17, 1933, at Kansas City, Mo. while enroute to the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., Nash and several of his guards, including Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey of the Division, were fired upon and killed. Harvey Bailey, who was at large at this time was charged with being a party to the murder. He was subsequently convicted and given a life sentence in the Urschel kidnaping case.

Another informant, John J. Pawelczyk, later in this section alleges that Nash told him that he and Harvey Bailey, and others, perpetrated the Lindbergh kidnaping and murder. This informant alleges that Bailey killed Nash or had him killed for fear that he might talk in this connection as a basis for bargaining for consideration.

Upon being further interviewed, Baird elaborated on the information which he asserted he received from Fontaine regarding the Lindbergh case stating that Fontaine also included Holden and Keating as well as an Italian known as "Johnny the Wop"; "Curley" Erickson of Detroit, Michigan; one Conroy and his feminine criminal associate, "Rose" of New York City, as possible suspects. The last two named were mentioned as criminals who operated the extortion and shake-down game in a big way, and were alleged to have blackmailed a wealthy Chicago man of \$25,000 or \$50,000 and that Al Capone had interceded by requesting a reduction in the demand; however, that Conroy had refused and had defied Capone. Conroy was also alleged by Fontaine to have committed a murder on the Pacific Coast and to be engaged "in a big way" in the circulation of counterfeit money, much of which originated from an Italian named Corosi at an unnamed place in the State of New Jersey. It appears that Conroy and "Rose" mentioned by Fontaine are Conroy and "Rosemary" previously mentioned in this section. Fontaine also mentioned an Italian named Decey and his associate in the shake-down game, called Helen Goldberg or Goldstein, both of Fort Lee, N. J. Fontaine particularly mentioned that Bill Bailey, Nash, Holden, Keating, Conroy and Erickson might have been involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping. Baird later alleged that the reported murder and suicide of Rosemary Sanborn and Conroy at New York City about August 1, 1932, was erroneous in that the two of them had been killed at the instigation of Chicago gangsters either friends or relatives of Al Capone. Subsequent investigation developed that Bill Bailey apparently was not in the United States either at the time of the Leavenworth Prison break or the Lindbergh kidnaping.

On April 2, 1933, Arthur L. Hitner then under indictment in Buffalo, N. Y. in connection with a bank case, and understood to be a confidence man, contacted former Assistant Attorney General John Marshall and later contacted Mrs. Greathouse, Assistant United States Attorney, who is a relative of Mrs. Lindbergh, stating that he was in possession of information establishing the Lindbergh kidnaping was perpetrated by Harry Fleischer, Abe and Benny Wagner and others on behalf of Al Capone.

As set out in other parts of this report, this same person subsequently injected himself into the John Hughes Curtis, et al angle of the investigation, apparently with fraudulent intent, and since that time he has appeared in Albany, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Green Bay, Wis., repeating his story with variations in attempting to interest attorneys and others therein, claiming that the corpse which was found on May 13th was not the body of the Lindbergh baby, that the child is still alive and being held for ransom at a later date.

Further details regarding Hitner and his stories are set out in the sub-section entitled with his name in section "Frauds and Hoaxes".

Under date of May 13, 1932, an informant signing as "B.F." wrote a letter to Mr. Frank Burke, Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. making various allegations with reference to Harry Fleischer and other members of the Purple Gang and other criminals in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping, stating that Al Capone was also interested in the matter. This information is set out in more detail in section "Subjects and Suspects - Purple Gang, Harry Fleischer, et al."

On July 2, 1932, the American Consul at Palermo, Italy, transmitted a despatch advising that Francesco Furnari of Santa Maria de Licodia had reported that he had received a letter from Margaret Finn from Chicago, concerning the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, and stating that her friends, Goldstein and Antonio Gatto known as "Tony the Cat" would call upon him; that Goldstein and Gatto later met him in Catania